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PRESIDENT'S PRESS CONFERENCE ON WAY TO ABIDJAN

PY110219 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0017 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 10 Jun (NA) -- Today, in referring to a document issued by the Multiparty Group a year ago, President Reynaldo Bignone predicted that the Argentine foreign policy will follow the same lines during the next government and denied that the stance outlined in Belgrade and Neu Delhi has caused any type of critical reaction within the military on the domestic front.

Referring to other issues, the president admitted that the document on the Beagle recently issued by the Multiparty Group was discussed during the meeting he held with General Ricardo Ercheverry Boneo, Argentine representative to the mediation, and a Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari. However, he pointed out the issue was not the main subject of that meeting.

During a press conference held while flying over Africa on board the plane which was transporting him to this capital, general Bignone pointed out that during his visit to Yugoslavia nobody had brought up the subject of human rights nor the official document on the struggle against subversion.

During his meeting with the journalists, the president reiterated that "the Argentine foreign policy," which is based "on respect for self-determination by the people and noninterference in the domestic affairs of other states, has not been modified." He added that "active participation within the Nonaligned Movement is not something new; Argentina has belonged to that movement practically from the beginning, first as an observer and later on as a full-fledged member."

The president categorically denied that the stance outlined in New Delhi and Belgrade had created any sort of critical reaction within the armed forces on the domestic front. He asserted that "by no means has there been any reaction within the military on the domestic front, the armed forces fully agree with the Argentine Government's stance." "Moreover," he added, "in the Argentine power structure, the president is the chief of the armed forces. Therefore, the president could hardly adopt one stance and the armed forces another."

In response to a question, General Bignone rejected the possibility of Argentina, together with Yugoslavia and India, becoming a leading country within the Nonaligned Movement. "Argentina has always been opposed to positions of leadership," he stated, "meaning by leadership that one, two, or three countries are leaders, with the other countries following what they say."

During another passage of the press conference, when he returned to the position of the armed forces regarding the policy of nonalignment, the chief of state repeated that "the president is the chief of the armed forces, which at this particular time are evaluating the country's situation.

"Outlining a basic detail," he continued, "a constitutional president needs the congress' authority to leave the country, but in this case the president resorts to the military junta for permission to leave the country."

He was then asked about the future continuity of Argentina's foreign policy. President Bignone told the journalist to "read the Multiparty Group's document that was released approximately 12 months ago, precisely the chapter on foreign policy and then come up with your own conclusions." He also recalled the talks he had with the group of recognized political parties before assuming the presidency, when he was president-designate. "My conclusion," he stated, "is that we are on the correct path and therefore the same (foreign policy) lines will be followed."

Regarding the Multiparty Group's document on the Beagle, he said that it has been studied during his meeting with Etcheverry Boneo, but only in the form of a commentary." In this respect, he stated that the meeting with the head of Argentina's delegation to the papal mediation had been scheduled as soon as the trip to Belgrade had been confirmed and that the Multiparty Group's document had been released some time afterward.

Arrives in Ivory Coast

PY110250 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0025 GMT 11 Jun 83

[By special NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS correspondent]

[Excerpt] Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 10 Jun -- President Reynaldo Bignone will arrive at approximately 1700 [2200 GMT], tomorrow in Buenos Aires after the last stopover from his 5-day official visit to the SFRY.

General Bignone arrived in Abidjan tonight at 2010, 1710 Argentine time, and he will stay here until 1100 tomorrow.

Bignone was met at Abidjan Airport by Minister of State Auguste Denise, who was representing Felix Houphouet-Boigny, the Ivory Coast's chief of state, who is currently visiting the United States.

Returns to Buenos Aires

PY112155 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2137 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- The president arrived at Ezeiza International Airport from Yugoslavia at 1805. General Reynaldo Bignone left for that country exactly 1 week ago to attend the sixth UNCTAD meeting.

LABOR GROUP HEAD BEFORE ILO ON BEHALF OF UNIONS

PY102133 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1103 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Jun (DYN) -- The CGT-BRASIL [General Confederation of Labor -- Brasil Street] has charged before the ILO Assembly that the Argentine Government and the minority sectors are committing deceitful electoral tricks to prevent the majority of the people from having access to power.

Fernando Donaires, head of the delegation that the CGT-BRASIL sent to Geneva independently of the delegation appointed by the government, stated in his speech that if the government and the minority sectors are successful, "the nation might be led to the brink of an abyss."

After condemning the "illegal methods of repression" and calling for "a mantle of peace" [bano de paz] in the country, Donaires warned that "we have not given up the idea of asking for justice and proper punishment of the guilty, because nothing solid can be built outside the law, and nothing is lasting if truth is not respected."

Donaires said that the government's meddling in the internal affairs of union organizations has prompted, among other things, "our refusal to form part of the official delegation" headed by Labor Minister Hector Villaveiran.

In his speech, Donaires rejected "all kinds of colonialism," and he deplored the shedding of "the blood of hundreds of Argentines through armed aggression" during the recent Malvinas war. Donaires said that the Malvinas war was "a milestone in the struggle to attain sovereignty over our entire territory. We will not relinquish our sovereignty for which we appeal to world conscience."

Donaires also requested "a total, representative, republican, federal, and social democracy which, if not interrupted, will make it possible to overcome the continuous crisis into which the oligarchic elites have cast us." Donaires charged the oligarchic elites with having implemented the coup d'etat "to cover up their inability to form a political party." He also charged them with having "separated the armed forces from their specific duties."

The CGT-BRASIL also demanded that the present economic policy be abandoned and replaced with a system "based on production rather than speculation" to recover wage and employment levels.

The CGT-BRASIL also asked the government to immediately annual repressive union legislation and continue normalizing the intervened unions and social organizations.

Donaires concluded by stating the "it is necessary for the government to refrain from meddling in union affairs and to limit itself to guaranteeing justice in the union normalization process."

SOLARI YRIGOYEN FIRST EXILE TO RETURN SINCE 1976

PY122306 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Jun 83 p 15

[Excerpt] Hipolito Solari Yrigoyen, the former Radical senator forces into exile in 1977, returned to Argentina yesterday with a promise to continue his struggle against "a regime which has guns, prower, and wealth, but no legitimacy."

Solari Yrigoyen was given a tumultuous welcome at the metropolitan airport by more than 300 Radical Party members, human rights activists, and other politicians who shouted "Solari, Solari!" and chanted anti-military slogans.

"I cannot accept an authoritarian Argentina," the Radical leader said in a written declaration he issued upon arrival. "Now as before, my struggle is for the defence of public liberty, human rights, social justice, rule of law, and the rejection of violence of any kind."

Solari Yrigoyen sought exile in Paris in early 1977 after suffering three bomb attacks (in one of which he was seriously injured), being kidnapped by security forces, and being arrested without charges by the military government as the result of his work on behalf of political prisoners. Military objections to his return were overruled last March by the Supreme Court, and yesterday Solari Yrigoyen became the first political exile to return to Argentina since the military seized power in 1976.

ARMY COMMANDER SEJAS DENIES COUP PLANS

PY112205 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The Army commander, General Simon Sejas, has again reiterated that the armed forces are engaged in the fulfillment of their specific duties in obeyance of the Constitution, and has denied all rumors circulating in various sectors of the population that the Army is preparing a coup against the democratic process. The activities of the Army are normal and we are engaged in our specific duties, General Sejas stressed.

He also said that the Army is drawing up plans for the implementation of the production board, an organization created by the Armed Forces to seek solutions to the present economic crisis, particularly in foodstuff production.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

PY112223 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The constitutional government has categorically rejected the declarations made regarding the government's position on the call for municipal elections in the country. On behalf of the government, Interior Minister Mario Roncal Antezana said that the government is not against the constitutionalization of the municipalities and that the government's proposals are not merely of form but are of substance.

Mario Roncal categorically stated that the executive branch does not intend to prevent the municipal elections. He explained that the executive branch, by making the proposals, has neither vetoed nor approved the Congressional law because the executive's proposals are not of form but of substance.

The interior minister pointed out that the National Congress agrees with the executive branch's position because the Congress is currently studying a new law of municipalities. The minister added that the Congress, once it resumes its activities next August, must be the one to make a decision on the president's proposals by either approving them or rejecting them.

FSB CALLS FOR GENERAL ELECTIONS IN 1984

PY112209 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The general situation of the country is serious because of the lack of determination of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] Government. This statement has been made by (David Anez), a high leader of the Bolivian Socialist Falange [FSB].

[Begin (Anez) recording] The situation of the country is serious because of the lack of a government that makes decisions to overcome the general crisis. The country is facing two crises: the economic-social crisis, and the crisis in the government front, that is, the crisis in the UDP which is a crisis affecting the country.

The government has shown a total lack of understanding of the nation's actual situation; it has shown a total lack of authority, and the people have shown that they can live without government, and at other times, that they can act against a government which is incapable of implementing the necessary and urgent solutions to the problems afflicting the country, such as famine, unemployment, high prices, and low salaries and wages. [end recording]

(David Anez) said that his party was the first to pronounce itself for the need for new general elections in 1984.

The FSB has analyzed the situation of the country during its national convention held in Cochabamba city. The present government is a result of international pressures. The UDP was unwilling to assume the government under such conditions and for this reason it asked for new elections.

[Begin (Anez) recording] This government is the result of heavy foreign pressures exerted on the Bolivians, on our sovereignty. Therefore, both the legislative and the executive branches are de facto bodies and the country should enter upon a real democratic process. Is it not true that the UDP itself refused to accept a government set up in that way? The UDP, or rather the present president, proposed the call for new elections, probably because it realized that the 1980 formula had failed legally and politically. [end recording]

The FSB confirms the need to call general elections for 1984 as the only way to preserve the democratic process.

CIVIL DEFENSE REPORTS ON NATURAL DISASTERS

PY100253 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Jose Ortiz Mercado, president of the National Civil Defense Committee, has reported that the losses caused by the drought and floods amount to $170 million. He added that according to available data, 1.7 million people are affected by these natural disasters in an area of 400,000 square kilometers.

SOCIALIST PARTY PROPOSES UNITY OF LEFT

PY101834 Paris AFP in Spanish 1636 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] La Paz, 9 Jun (AFP) -- The Socialist Party One [PS-1 -- Partido Socialista Uno], the fourth largest political force in Bolivia, today proposed the unity of the leftist parties and the participation of the Bolivian Peasant Workers in the government as the sole means to achieve the deepening of the current democratic process.

In view of the deterioration of the political process, the weakening of the government, and the reactionary conspiracy which is threatening to reverse the process, PS-1 leader Roger Cortez proposed a stronger unity of the left.

According to the explanation at a press conference, the Socialist proposal is made in response to four possibilities in the political field: elections in 1984 as demanded by the rightist opposition; a coup by the congress with the support of a congressional majority dominated by the opposition; a so-called civic-institutional coup supported by former Presidents Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hugo Banzer; and an open war against the people.

The Socialists stated that the governing front, the Democratic and Popular Unity, has been split, and that the opposition which has a majority in the congress has begun an offensive aimed at aborting the democratic process.

BIS EXTENDS $400 MILLION CREDIT REPAYMENT TERM

PY081656 Paris AFP in Spanish 1948 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Zurich, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Brazil has been granted a new extension until the end of June for the repayment of a $400 million credit contracted with the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), the bank's chairman Fritz Leutweiler announced in Zurich today.

Last October, Brazil had secured a $1.2 billion loan from the BIS financed by the central banks of the industrialized countries which are BIS members. Repayment of this credit had already been extended once to the end of May. This second extension was granted because the International Monetary Fund (IMF) delayed the payment of a loan granted to Brazil last year on the condition that the Brazilian authorities institute an economic austerity program.

According to Leutweiler, Brazil is about to institute new austerity measures to meet the IMF's conditions.

DEPUTY PROPOSES RESUMPTION OF TIES WITH CUBA

FL091547 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1402 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazilian Deputy Eduardo Suplicy has proposed that Brazil immediately resume diplomatic, commercial, and cultural relations with Cuba. He said this will be in the best interests of both countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE AT UNCTAD

LD100211 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1857 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, June 9 (TANJUG) -- Mr. Ramiro S. Guerreiro, Brazil's foreign minister, said today (Thursday) that solutions for some specific problems, such as debts of developing countries, should not be expected at the 6th UNCTAD.

At a press conference held here today, Guerreiro said that in the first contacts with the representatives of the most developed countries, he got a good impression about their readiness to engage in a constructive dialogue. Despite difficulties, Guerreiro stressed, it is worth while understanding efforts for the solution of world economic problems, and that there is precisely lie the true significance of the Sixth UNCTAD.

Speaking about his contacts with high-level Yugoslav officials, the president of the Presidency of the SFRY, the Yugoslav premier and the president of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, Guerreiro indicated that these talks would give new impetus to the development of the Yugoslav-Brazilian relations and cooperation.

NAVY WILL FIRE ON INTRUDING FISHING BOATS

PY102120 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Jun 83 p 5

[Excerpts] Brasilia -- As of 20 June, the Brazilian Navy will fire, with 76 mm cannons and 20 mm machineguns, on any foreign fishing boat discovered within Brazilian territorial waters which comprise 200 nautical miles, especially within the shrimp fishing area in the north of Brazil on the coast of Amapa territory.

This was reported yesterday by Navy Minister Admiral Maximiano da Fonseca during a press conference granted to local and international journalists. The minister, venting his feelings, said," it is no longer possible to put up with the predatory shrimp fishing in that area notably performed by U.S. ships of Florida-based companies."

Adm Maximiano da Fonseca concluded by saying that this is not a war, but that the Brazilian corvettes have the green light to shoot across the bows of the fishing boats as of 20 June.

Korea, Japan, the United States, Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados are the most likely targets for the warnings that Itamarati will issue over the next few days through the respective embassies about abuses committed by fishing boats within Brazil's exclusive economic exploration area. The Navy will be "very strict" in the detention, cargo seizure, and fines imposed on those ships.

LIBYAN PLANES, CARGO RETURN TO TRIPOLI

Second Plane Leaves

PY110118 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] The second of a group of four Libyan planes which have been held in Brazil for 63 days took off for Tripoli from the Galeao Air Base at 1730 today. Like the first plane, this plane will make a technical stopover in Recife before continuing on to the Libyan capital.

Third Plane, Cargo Balance

PY112206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2131 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Rio de Janiero, 11 Jun (EFE) -- The third Libyan plane held in Brazil took off for Tripoli from this capital at 1950 GMT today with the remainder of the arms shipment taken by Brazilian officials on 17 April.

This morning the Ilyushin plane left the Manaos Airport (Amazonas State) where it had been held since April, making a stop in the Rio de Janeiro Air Base to load the shipment. This operation lasted 3 hours.

The last plane, the Hercules C-130 will not carry any load because the 52 tons of shipment were divided among the three first planes.

BRIEFS

INFLATION DROPS IN MAY -- According to the Getulio Vargas Foundation, inflation in May amounted to 6.7 percent which represents an important drop from the April rate which amounted to 9.2 percent. The accululated inflation rate for the first 5 months of this year thus amounts to 49 percent, while for the past 12 months it amounts to 118.6 percent. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Jun 83 p 1 PY]

NAVY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC ISSUES

PY110254 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 19 May 83 pp 12, 13

[Undated interview with Chilean Navy Commander Jose Toribio Merino by Luis Alvarez Baltierra]

[Text] [Question] Admiral, how could you define the times we are presently experiencing?

[Answer] There is one definition for the political situation, another for the economic situation, and still another for foreign policy...which one are you referring to?

[Question] First of all, regarding politics...

[Answer] The political situation the country is experiencing is characteristic of a country that is coming out of a serious economic depression. As everybody well knows, or at least as the majority of great politicians have said or written: "The political situation is good only when the economic situation is good." Any policy pursued by a government will be criticized by its citizens if the economy fails. Since the policy that the government is implementing at this time is aimed at taking the country out of a crisis -- a crisis that is affecting the entire world -- there are those who take advantage of the economic situation to attack the government's policy. Therefore, I define the present political situation as one of economic transition, the effects of which will be appreciated in the future when the economic situation begins to improve.

[Question] Then to a certain extent you are in agreement with Interior Minister Enrique Montero who believes that the government has lost support because of the economic crisis?

[Answer] There is no doubt that the government has the full support of all citizens when the economy is doing well. However, if for either national or foreign reasons something goes wrong, citizens begin to think that the government is not acting properly, as happened in 1930.

[Question] Admiral, some public opinion sectors have noted that the appointment of Msgr Francisco Fresno as archbishop of Santiago is a bridge that has been established with the objective of improving church-government relations. Do you agree with this?

[Answer] Government-church relations have always been good. If someones says that the government-church relations are bad, it is his own personal opinion.

The present archbishop of Santiago, Cardinal Raul Silva Enriquez, has been a very good friend of mine, but, of course, anyone can express his own opinion, because we live in a free country. The cardinal deals in issues concerning the spiritual side of man, while we deal in issues concerning the political aspects of human beings and the peaceful coexistence of the country. Therefore, there can be no clash. The cardinal is devoted to the spiritual aspect and we are devoted to the material aspect.

[Question] Does this mean that government-church relations will not change?"

[Answer] I know Msgr Fresno. He is a very pleasant and intelligent person. Moreover, like me, he is a former student of the French Fathers' school. There is no reason to believe that there will be any change in this regard. Government-church relations will remain as they are, on excellent terms, but of course, in his capacity as archbishop of Santiago, Msgr Fresno has the right to make all the changes he deems necessary.

[Question] In the speech you delivered to open the Month of the Sea, you noted that the resources of the sea are one of the pillars to achieve the economic reactivation of the country. How will we achieve this?

[Answer] First of all, we must realize that if it wanted to, Chile could export considerably more than the 4 million tons of sea products that it is presently exporting. There are a number of sea products of which there is no limit to potential consumption, that is, no matter what quantity is exported there will always be more demand. For example, all the species that are high in protein; all the krill that is still unexploited by Chileans... Moreover there is naval construction, which is also a resource from the sea. At present we cannot exploit naval construction because we lack capital. This is why we are now proposing a law which, through soft credits and the repeal of the 40 percent tax on imported equipment, will enable us to build -- here, not abroad -- the ships that are needed by the Chilean merchant navy.

Consequently, there are ways to achieve the economic recovery of the country within a relatively short term and in a permanent manner by exploiting sea resources. This is because sea resources are never exhausted, and the world will continue to build ships.

[Question] At the beginning of the present government, you said there was a need to promote the merchant navy, which totaled 1 million tons at the time. What is the present situation of the merchant navy?

[Answer] At this time the ships that are navigating under the Chilean flag total 600,000 tons. This is in addition to other Chilean ships totaling about 400,000 or 500,000 tons that are navigating under foreign flags. Shipowners have taken their ships abroad and are using flags of convenience to take advantage of the measures included in the new merchant navy law, but in the final analysis, they are Chilean ships. What we are proposing at this time is an amendment to Law 3,059 which deals with the promotion of the merchant navy. We are proposing to amend the regulations that were introduced so that the merchant navy could compete like any other economic activity without any support or subsidy. This does not mean that we are seeking direct subsidies, but rather the reintroduction of a system similar to that of 1974 since this will allow the merchant navy to develop at a much faster pace. The world will come out of the international recession and it is going to need transportation. Therefore, if we offer cheap transportation through our merchant navy, it is obvious that we will have magnificant results.

[Question] Both government and opposition officials say that the recession in our country was the result of a series of mistakes made by the economic leadership. What were these mistakes? Was it the economic policy or the fact that certain economic groups were allowed to grow?

[Answer] We are still pursuing the same economic policy. We have a controlled social market economy. The only mistake, if you can call it that, is that the control was not as effective as it should have been and the government relied too much on people exercising responsibility. The banks control law and the banks law have been amended according to needs, granting more power to the bank control office by allowing this office to have more authority to request balance sheets from institutions whenever it deems necessary.

[Question] Admiral, you have referred several times to the laws that are being issued. Are you pleased with the activity carried out by the legislative branch since, as you know, there has been much criticism in this regard?

[Answer] It is easy to criticize; there is a lot of criticism particularly when much is done, otherwise there would be no criticism. The legislative branch at this time is made up of four persons. This legislative branch has given the country modern, flexible legislation that is in keeping with the times we are living in. We had laws, for example the navigation law, which dated back to 1878. It dealt with sailing boats and other such things. It had no relation to what is happening today at sea. The banks law was the same one that [President] Ibanez issued in 1928; it was issued 50 years ago. It was senseless. The complete modernization of legislation has meant a great deal of work and sacrifice for the persons who make up the commissions, people who, moreover, are all intellectuals. They are professionals, such as lawyers, engineers, etc. I am very happy with what has been done, because if this had not been done now, it would never have been done. It is tedious to make comparisons with other countries, but during the time that we have been in government, we have produced more than 3,500 laws that are presently in force and that grant the government the flexibility it needs to act.

[Question] Some people complain that there is not enough flow of information...

[Answer] Any criticism over this matter is issued out of ignorance. Anybody can attend the meetings of the commissions. However, the meetings held by the junta are closed to the public. Why? Because during these meetings we discuss the texts of any given law among ourselves. What would the press do? It would say that the Navy is against the Army and that the Army is against the Air Force. We do not want these discussions to be known by the people who lack the capacity to understand what is being done.

[Question] There are certain opinion sectors that propose a political opening as an alternative to the present domestic situation. What is your view on this issue?

[Answer] The political opening will take place at the proper time in keeping with what is established in the constitution. We have laid out in the constitution a perfectly clear program following a logical order of events and definitions leading to this goal. There will be no political opening until that time. It has no reason to exist.

[Question] Does this mean that you agree with the fact that the work carried out by the commission on basic laws implementing constitutional provisions presided over by Sergio Fernandez should be absolutely moderate in establishing any terms?

[Answer] It should continue doing just what it has been doing. We are going to arrive at the date we promised, and it is going to be the happiest day of my life because on that day I will say: So long, I am leaving...

[Question] Are you tired after 10 years in government?

[Answer] Wouldn't you be? There have been 10 years in which I leave my office at 10 or 11 p.m. every night. I have spent half of my life for the Navy and the other half for the government.

[Question] Are you satisfied?

[Answer] Well, anyone who does something is at peace with himself, and one is satisfied for having been active in something. This is because one is working for the benefit of the entire country. What all of us did when we decided to undertake this job was to free the country from the slavery of communism. This is what we are still trying to achieve today by issuing the proper legislation, the economic policy. We are trying to achieve the strength that is required so that our country will never again experience the chaos that in particular resulted from the government's lack of ability to defend itself.

[Question] And within this context, how do you view what happened on 11 May?

[Answer] It is the typical "putsch" of people who want to take advantage of a situation to create chaos or discredit the government's ability to maintain domestic and institutional order. However, they had such bad luck that they found themselves against a government that has the ability to keep domestic order at any cost and one that will not tolerate these incidents. The other meaning of 11 May is that it reminded Chileans of the same situation in August 1973 in downtown Santiago when they were unable to step out onto the street, not knowing whether they would ever see their children again after they left for school.

[Question] Admiral, public opinion is concerned over the development of the mediation. It is known that Argentina will request rectifications in the papal proposal.

[Answer] The pope has clearly stated that there will be no modifications to his proposal because it has already been accepted by Chile. Consequently, Argentina will either accept the papal proposal as it is, or we will be facing a situation I would prefer not to think about.

[Question] But there is fear that the present situation may deteriorate into another war...

[Answer] No. Wars are very difficult to start. Incredible things happen between two countries... a conflict? People know how they begin but not how they end; no one knows this. We Chileans do not like to fight. Why should we look for trouble? No, I do not see any possibility of a conflict. There is still the alternative of taking the issue to the International Court at the Hague, but of course, this would be something drastic since there is the papal proposal. The highest moral authority of the world has issued his decision. Therefore, if we resort to the International Court at the Hague, we would be offending His Holiness.

[Question] Can public opinion rest assured that the national sovereignty will not be threatened?

[Answer] Yes. You can be absolutely sure of that, even if our lives depend on it.

FORMER JUNTA MEMBER SUPPORTS CALL FOR PROTEST

PY110241 Paris AFP in Spanish 1823 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 9 Jun (AFP) -- Today General Gustavo Leigh, retired, former member of the Chilean Government military junta, voiced his support to the labor unions who have called for another day of national protest scheduled for next Tuesday.

As he met with the members of the committee organizing the demonstration, Gen Leigh stated that there is a national weariness, a national anguish and, despair over the economic and sociopolitical situation we are enduring.

The former chief of the Chilean Air Force added: I am going to take part in this peaceful and national demonstration of protest as an ordinary citizen.

MSGR FRESNO INSTALLED AS SANTIAGO ARCHBISHOP

PY112221 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Msgr Francisco Fresno Larrain was installed as archbishop of Santiago yesterday.

A private ceremony, during which Pope John Paul II's decree was read, was held at the chapter room of the metropolitan cathedral. During the ceremony, Msgr Fresno (words indistinct] in the church and the holy father.

During a Te Deum held later at the grand altar of the metropolitan cathedral, Msgr Fresno was publicly installed as the spiritual leader of 4.5 million people from Santiago. Msgr Fresno replaces Cardinal Silva Enriquez.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT RATIFIED -- Today the Chilean Foreign Ministry reported that Chile has decided to ratify the land transportation agreement known as the River Plate Accord [Convenio del Mar del Plata]. Chilean vehicles will now be able to circulate freely in Argentine territory, something which was to a great extent subject to Argentina's good will. [Excerpts] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0323 GMT 31 May 83 PY]

BETANCUR ASKS FOR PRESS SUPPORT IN PEACE BID

PA102154 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpt] President Belisario Betancur has reiterated his appeal to the press to give careful treatment to news on the peace process, and to avoid predicting failure on issues that are actually affected by temporary obstacles.

The president exhorted all Colombians to work together so that within a framework of coexistence and peace the nation can fully retake the path toward development with social justice. He did not discard the possibility of dialogue and understanding for the pacification of Colombia.

The chief of state made his statement during a meeting of the Bogota Press Club, CPB, of which he is an active member, on the occasion of the convocation of a general assembly of journalists affiliated with the CPB.

ARMED FORCES REJECT DIALOGUE WITH GUERRILLAS

PA111915 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1622 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jun (EFE) -- Today the Colombian Armed Forces rejected the possibility of a dialogue with the guerrillas because "we do not believe in their sincerity when they speak of peace."

General Gustavo Matamoros d'Costa, commanding general of the Armed Forces, affirmed that "while the rebels propose talks, they continue to kill and massacre soldiers." In an interview with the Columbian "CARACOL" network, Matamoros said that "we are enemies of violence, assaults, extortions, blackmail, kidnappings, killings, and everything that the guerrillas constantly do."

Regarding a joint communique sent by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the 19 April Movement (M-19) to President Belisario Betancur proposing new dialogues for peace, Matamoros said that "the military forces have nothing to talk about with the subversives." He added that the contacts should be made with the whole government, because the armed institutions are only a part of the government and "this struggle for peace has not been only the military's struggle against the criminals of subversion." Matamoros said that it is good for the guerrillas to accept the amnesty, which was implemented in November 1982, but that to do so, they must demonstrate sincerity, for example by releasing the citizens they are holding hostage.

BATEMAN REPLACED BY ARIAS AS M-19 LEADER

PA111834 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 83

["Politics Without Fear" feature by Edgar Artunduaga]

[Text] Gustavo Arias, better known as Boris Arias, has been elected new leader of the 19 April Movement, M-19, replacing Jaime Bateman Cayon, who is missing with a large sum of money.

The new M-19 leader is also a Marxist-Leninist. He was trained at the USSR Konsomol, as were Bateman Cayon and Ivan Marino Ospina. He was also expelled from the Communist Party of Colombia.

In 1975, Carlos Toledo Plate, Israel Santamaria, Eder Bustamante, Jose Cortes, Fabio Hincapie, and Ivan Jaramillo were expelled from the National Popular Alliance. They were not all M-19 members.

Thus there has been a change in the M-19 leadership. Jaime Bateman Cayon is out, and Gustavo Arias has replaced him.

FARC TAKES OVER TOWN IN SANTANDER DEPARTMENT

PA110622 Botoa Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1740 GMT 10 Jun 83

[By Carlos Gomez Herrera]

[Excerpt] Today at dawn forty men from the 12th front of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, which operates in the southern zone of Santander Department, took over the municipality of La Aguada.

The rebels carried modern weapons. They entered the police command post, killing one officer and wounding two others. They ransacked local stores and the municipal offices, harangued the people, rejected the amnesty law, and then fled.

LEFTIST LEADER REFUTES STATEMENT ON DIALOGUE

PA122130 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota -- Today leftist leader Apolinar Diaz Callejas refuted the charges made by General Gustavo Matamoros d'Costa, commander in chief of the Colombian Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, do not want peace. Diaz Callejas said that the army's action of occupying a certain place in Colombia after the site was designated by the guerrillas as a meeting place contributed to the lack of dialogue between the two parties. He said that this cannot be considered a positive step toward reaching an agreement; this is outright obstruction of any rapprochement between the subversives and the government. Apolinar Diaz Callejas spoke on this subject for this station:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Colombian leftist leader Apolinar Diaz Callejas will give us his opinion on the statement made in the last few hours by Gen Gustavo Matamoros d'Costa. Matamoros said that while some FARC fronts send manifestos to the government and communications media on their desire for peace, other FARC groups attack towns and kill policemen. What is your opinion?

[Diaz Callejas] I believe that the problem of peace must be taken seriously. [Words indistinct] clearly the situation within the government. The rightist reactionary groups are enemies of peace and have been constantly undermining it. On the "In 24 Hours" newscast, it was reported that an agreement existed for a meeting and dialogue among several of the guerrilla movements in an area of La Uribe, and the army went in first and occupied the area thereby preventing the meeting.

Peace is not a matter of word games and lies. Peace is a tremendous national effort on which one must have the willingness to hold dialogues. Gen Matamoros says they will not hold dialogue. If there is no dialogue, there can be no peace. This is because dialogue can only be held between those who are engaged in a war. Dialogue with private citizens is senseless.

Peace is also an examination of a whole political and social situation. The president of the republic has been very emphatic in stating that peace will not be achieved except through the solution of the social problems. The president has said that subversion has a social origin, the misery of the peasants.

Therefore, [words indistinct] to be playing with words. There are enemies of peace. For example, it is an attack against peace for the army to have occupied the area where a dialogue was scheduled to be held. It prevented the dialogue, and this was denounced in a television newscast.

The Colombian people cannot forget that we have been at war for 40 years, that here we have persons responsible for more than 300,000 deaths in the Liberal-Conservative war who have never been imprisoned. The consequences, the damage that this causes in the minds of the people and in their conduct, are so extensive that a very long process which may last decades will be required to reestablish tranquillity of spirit and real peace. This is a long process. One cannot pretend that peace can be made in 20 hours after 40 years of war and murder in this country. [end recording]

In conclusion, the Colombian leftist leader said that as long as there are outsiders who want to build a curtain to prevent any rapprochement between the guerrillas and the government, there will be no peace in the land.

BRIEFS

NEW WPC DELEGATE -- Enrique Cordoba Rocha has been named Colombian delegate to the WPC in Vienna. He was formerly consul general in Quito, Ecuador. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 6 Jun 83 p 15-A PA]

M-19 GROUP -- Several hooded individuals who claimed to be members of the "Carlos Rodriguez" command, a branch of the "Martha Gisela Restrepo" column of the 19 April Movement (M-19), have occupied a school in the eastern part of Cali. The group stated that "the majority of M-19 members who had accepted the amnesty have again taken up their weapons and are ready for action. [Summary] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 3 Jun 83 p 3-A PA]

M-19 OFFICIAL KILLED -- Andrea "La Mona," who held a high position in the M-19 Superior War Command, was killed in combat in Huila last weekend, according to the Army General Command in Bogota. The guerrilla was recognized by soldiers, who confirmed the death of 10 M-19 members in a clash in the Salado region, south of Pitalito. [Excerpt] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Jun 83 p 2-A PA]

ANTISUBVERSION COMBAT STAFF ESTABLISHED

PY101837 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] During a press conference held at the congress, Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca said that the state of emergency is helping the government to capture people involved in terrorist actions and to maintain the tranquillity needed by the Peruvian people.

[Begin Percovich recording] Although tranquillity is fortunately prevailing in the country, this situation cannot be considered as indefinite. The government has adopted all the necessary measures to effectively protect vulnerable places such as powerline pylons, industrial plants, public buildings, and other places that might be attacked. Security and patrol operations depend on the means that are available to the police forces. As regards other measures, an Antisubversion Combat Staff [Estado Mayor de Lucha Contra la Subversion] has been established at the Interior Ministry. The staff is composed of members of the police forces who analyze reports submitted by the intelligence services of the armed forces and the police forces. They also decide on the priority of necessary measures and actions.

Other measures have also been adopted to plan the operations of the Civil Guard, the Investigative Police, and the Republican Guard. The intelligence services are doing an important job because the people that they have arrested in Lima and in other parts of the country are helping to clarify some incidents and to detect people involved in subversive actions. [end recording]

TERRORISTS BLACK OUT AYACUCHO, ATTACK POLICE

PY11008 Paris AFP in Spanish 1512 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 10 Jun (AFP) -- Today in Lima it was learned that guerrillas attacked the departmental police headquarters of the Ayacucho civilian police last night after blowing up a hydroelectric substation, leaving the city in darkness and provoking panic among the people.

The blackout began at 1900 local time (0000 GMT) and lasted 3 hours. It was caused by dynamite charges thrown against the Anicapata hydroelectric substation on the outskirts of the city.

Another Shining Path group, taking advantage of the situation, tried to seize the departmental headquarters of the investigative police (civilian) with explosives and bursts of machinegun fire. Police sources stated that attack was repelled by elements who were at the station at the time.

Other guerrillas unleashed a storm of machinegun fire, dynamite explosions and home-made bombs in different zones of the city. Police forces had to hastily move out to protect the city; by midnight they had succeeded in normalizing the situation. Due to strict security measures, it was impossible to obtain reports on casualties, but it was learned that several detentions were made.

The Peruvian Investigative Police [PIP] has been the object of more than one attack. A similar attack took place on 20 May against the headquarters of the Civil Guard. It caused 29 casualties, including some civil guardsmen.

It was also reported that in the district of San Francisco, 60 km east of Ayacucho, subversive groups attacked the municipal building and other institutions with explosives. In this attack the mayor and four women were wounded. It was also learned in Lima that in San Miguel, capital of La Mar Province, there were three minor dynamite attacks. There was no damage. Finally, it was reported in Huancayo, 311 km southeast of Lima, that subversive elements threw explosives at the 9 December Army Garrison and fled.

POLICE CLAIM 41 TERRORISTS KILLED IN AYACUCHO

PY101725 Paris AFP in Spanish 1559 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 9 Jun (AFP) -- The political-military command of the emergency zone reported today that 41 terrorists were killed during the past 9 days in the Peruvian Department of Ayacucho, 575 km southeast of Lima.

This command stated in a communique that the confrontations took place in the provinces of Victor Fajardo, Cangallo, Huanta, and La Mar, and that weapons, explosives, ammunition, subversive propaganda, and other material were seized. The communique does not mention any casualty in the armed forces.

According to police reports, seven peasants and a rural teacher were murdered by subversive elements in the district of Toctos, Ayacucho, for refusing to cooperate with the guerrillas who operate in the zone. This massacre occurred when a group of peasants working their farms refused to cooperate with heavily armed extremists. The bodies of the victims were found with obvious signs of torture, the reports added. The rural teacher was identified as Alejandro Quispe Lizarbe, 35 years old.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON FLOOD, DROUGHT DAMAGES

PY112230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2230 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 10 Jun (AFP) -- An official assessment of a total of 233 deaths, 1,471,000 homeless people, and losses in the order of $700 million are the results of the damages caused by the floods in the northern droughts in the southern parts of the country.

In addition to these calamitous events, which began at the end of last year, a swarm of locusts is destroying crops in the Departments of Huanuco and Ayacucho, located in the central and southeastern parts of the country respectively. Terrorist actions are also wreaking havoc in Ayacucho Department.

President Fernando Belaunde's government, the Armed Forces, the police, the Peruvian people, friendly countries, and international organizations are all giving assistance to those who have lost almost everything. Urgent repair works are being carried out in the countryside and in cities, but rebuilding projects which will call for a $600 million in investment will begin when the rains abate.

Civil Defense Director Carlos Arias Graziani has reported that the floods have killed 133 people and 100 others have died of dehydration. Arias Graziani added that homeless people amount to 1,471,000 rather than 2,000,000 as was previously reported. He said that 75 percent of these people, that is 1,052,000, are from the southern Departments of Puno and Apurimac.

He said that the rains and the floods that are afflicting the northern part of the country have affected 330,000 people and destroyed 618 km of railroad, 8500 houses, 734 schools, 74 health centers, and 120,500 hectares of planted land. Arias Graziani added that the rains have also caused serious damage to irrigation canals, drain pipes, and water and electric energy supply systems. In sum, General Arias Graziani said that large state industrial plants such as the Talara refinery, the northern oil pipeline, the iron and steel plant, and the State Fishmeal and Fish Oil Production Agency have also been affected.

For his part, Rene Deustua, director of the National Planning Institute, said that losses are estimated at $700 million, adding that the figure is not final because the bad weather persists.

The Agriculture Ministry reported that locusts destroyed 1,000 hectares of corn, bean, and fruit plantations in Huanuco, and that they also wreaking destruction in Ayacucho. The Agriculture Ministry also reported that pesticides and special equipment are being used to combat the plague and most importantly, to prevent it from extending to the valleys of Cusco, Apurimac, and Huancavelica.

the Army, Navy, and Air Force, all of which had some victims, and first lady Violeta Correa are directing the urgent assistance operations. While the Armed Forces and the police transport food, fuel, and machinery and help to set up dikes, President Belaunde's wife channels the aid and organizes soup kitchens.

The government's action is restricted to preventing epidemics, looking after the sick people, and repairing highways and bridges because it cannot begin the rebuilding works until the bad weather abates. The government plans to invest $600 million in repair and rebuilding works in all the sectors. Foreign funds will be used to finance half of the investment. The $130 million loan granted by the World Bank yesterday will be allocated to reactivate the agriculture sector. The IDB and several other international organizations are also expected to grant loans. The remaining $300 million will be internally financed with voluntary and compulsory reconstruction bonds that will be redeemed in 2 years' time. The government has already begun to distribute the bonds among workers and businessmen.

BRIEFS

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR -- The new French ambassador to Peru, Raymon Cesaire, presented his credentials yesterday to President Belaunde Terry during a ceremony held at Government Palace. [Excerpt] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p A-3 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO UN -- Last night the Peruvian Senate approved the appointment of Javier Arias Stella as Peruvian ambassador to the United Nations. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 2227 GMT 6 Jun 83 PY]

WORLD BANK LOAN -- The World Bank has approved a credit of $130 million for the Peruvian Agrarian Bank. The loan will be used for agricultural projects. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Jun 83 PY]

HAVANA ON CALL FOR GAVIN'S OUSTER, REAGAN VISIT

FL111555 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Various Mexican political parties have pointed out that John Gavin, U.S. ambassador to Mexico, ought to be declared persona non grata for his actions and insolence. This was announced by representatives of the Popular Socialist Party, Unified Social Party of Mexico, and Socialist Workers Party, who said there was ample and repeated proof to declare Gavin persona non grata.

Amid this situation, it was learned that Michael Deaver, special White House envoy, arrived in the northern city of Chihuahua to make preparatory arrangements for the announced visit of President Ronald Reagan, who will meet with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid from 9 to 13 August.

CONTADORA 'FAILURE' BLAMED ON INTRANSIGENCE

PA101740 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 1 Jun 83 p 5

[Editorial: "Failure"]

[Text] The failure of the so-called Contadora Group in its efforts to achieve a peaceful agreement between the Sandinist regime and its neighbors is regrettable. Only a few days ago, the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia obtained the support of various international organizations, including the UN Security Council. The council had placed its hopes in the group's achieving the longed-for peace in the region. Now the negotiations have become a war of statements. While Nicaragua strives for direct talks with Honduras so that protection for the anti-Sandinist rebels will cease, other Central American countries such as Panama, El Salvador, and Guatemala assert that the solution lies in a multilateral dialogue and also, as El Salvador and Guatemala point out, in the need for the Nicaraguan Government to stop sending arms to the guerrillas fighting Alvaro Magana's regime.

The governments involved in the struggle have undoubtedly been unwilling to achieve a peaceful agreement to end the bloodshed and the confrontation between nations -- this has been evident even among citizens of the same country, as in the case of El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua -- and also to end the social conditions prevailing in that region. To a large extent these social conditions cause unrest and violence. This panorama of desolation and death is made even more acute by the U.S. support in the form of military aid and increasing military advice. Thus, as long as the governments of those countries maintain the intransigent stance of not holding a dialogue with the other conflicting parties or not accepting the need for changes and social and economic transformations, it will be impossible to carry out the hopes and aims of such groups as the Contadora group whose efforts have been acknowledged but whose results have unfortunately not been positive.

If an agreement is not reached within a short time, we will have to regret the truly deplorable consequences, not only the Central America, but for the entire continent and the world as well. That region might well become the world's most critical area because the struggle there becomes fiercer each day. Hence the urgency of attending to the recommendations and good offices of the four nations that comprise the Contadora Group, because otherwise it might be too late to resolve the conflicts that overwhelm millions of human beings, as reported by the daily press.

It is to be expected that the next negotiations will allow for a decrease in tensions and for the establishment of a climate enabling us to undertand that the solution no longer lies in clashes, but in dialogue, in the acknowledgement of problems as well as possible solutions, and in nonintervention by foreign forces: In short, in the peaceful solution of controversies. Mexico has repeatedly advocated this path, hence its willingness to support the Contadora Group or to establish agreements that recognize the force of some sectors currently struggling to improve their countrymen's living conditions.

'MORELOS' SATELLITE SYSTEM SET FOR APRIL 1985

PA101655 Mexcio City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 6

[Text] In an effort to give a final boost to the development of communications in the country, Mexico has begun the "Morelos" National Satellite System, which will permit the country to have its own two satellite units in space by April and September 1985.

Miguel Sanchez Ruiz, director general of the SCT's [Secretariat of Communications and Transportation] Unit for Outer Space Projects [Unidad de Proyectos Espaciales], states that the project will speed up and complete the country's telecommunications system to such an extent that it will be able to meet the demands for services that the country will need in 1985 and subsequent years. He said that the "Morelos" system will originally consist of two stationary satellites that will cover nationwide communications and signals from television, radio, telephones, telex, private networks, press, and telegraph, among others. This will permit adequate linking of the entire country, he noted.

At a news conference held before members of the Mexican Association of Electrical and Electronic Communications Engineers [Asociacion Mexicana de Ingenieros en Comunicaciones Electricas y Electronica -- AMICEE], Sanchez Ruiz disclosed that the approximate cost of the construction and launching of the two Mexican satellites will be $140 million. He remarked that although the location of each unit has not been established yet, it is believed that they could be placed on meridians 113 and 135, 36,000 km from the earth. These satellites will increase the communications capacity of the national microwave system, which currently covers 16,100 km.

Systems similar to that which will be installed for Mexico are already operating successfully in countries such as Canada, the United States, Japan, India, Indonesia, and the Soviet Union. Italia and Australia, like our country, are now in the process of installing their communications satellites in space.

Regarding the operation of the system, Sanchez Ruiz said that it will be operated completely by Mexican technicians and that Mexico already has the necessary infrastructure to operate it because the country will use ground stations at Chilpancingo and Iztapalapa and the network of 196 ground terminals that have been installed, as well as others that will be built according to consumers' demands.

The satellites will be launched in an equatorial orbit. We have contracted with the NASA launching system to place them in their positions, MacDonnell Douglas for the propulsion system, and Hughes Corporation for construction of the satellites.

PRD DENIES PARTICIPATION IN LA PRENSA INCIDENT

PA102232 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Communique issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Party; no date given]

[Text] As a political party that encompasses the large majority of our people, and as a result of the incidents that took place during the recent protest by a group of persons against reports published by a local newspaper, the Democratic Revolutionary Party makes the following explanation:

1. Neither the organizers nor participants of that demonstration are members of our party.

2. We wish to alert the political groups and the news media so that they do not bring about situations that could disturb the peace we need in the face of the approaching electoral campaign.

3. Freedom of expression should be maintained within the limits of mutual respect and the safeguarding of the citizens' moral and ethical interests.

As the largest political party in the country, we are aware of our enormous responsibility in the upcoming elections. Based on our party's strength, we are prepared to endure all sorts of attacks, including campaigns of slander and falsehood; but secure in our strength, we will face them with firmness and courage, in line with the high-mindedness of our principles.

We are currently working hard on a series of internal projects, and we do not like to divert our strength and attention to matters such as the one on which we are commenting today; but out of respect for the people and our thousands of party members, we feel it is our obligation to make this explanation.

Ruben Dario Murgas, Democratic Revolutionary Party national press secretary.

YA SAYS SPANISH PSOE TO AID PRD, PAREDES

PA101406 Panama City YA in Spanish 8 Jun 83 pp 1, 12

[Article by Lisette Carrasco]

[Text] The Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD) will receive economic and logistical support from the Spanish Socialist Worker's Party (PSOE), which is headed by the current Spanish prime minister, Felipe Gonzalez. According to our source, at a meeting with ranking PRD officials Felipe Gonzalez said that this support is in gratitude for the help he received from the deceased General Omar Torrijos Herrrera in the Spanish Socialist Party's victory in the last elections in Spain.

The Spanish prime minister proposed that General Paredes' presidential candidacy originate within the PRD and not with any other party, because this would fulfill one of Torrijos' dreams. We understand that, in addition to the PSOE's economic support for the PRD, two political organization technicians from that party will come to Panama to advise the PRD during General Paredes' presidential campaign.

INFORMATION SECRETARIES MEET IN SAN SALVADOR

PA121640 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1958 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The secretaries of information of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica begain meeting in this capital several days ago to create a system that will counter the misinformation that threatens them. "To some extent this system will allow us to implement and improve the exchange of important information among our countries, information which for obvious reasons is sometimes not disseminated," according to Salvadoran Secretary Luis Angel Lagos.

"We have all been the object of tendentious attitudes regarding reportage on the reality of each of these countries," Lagos added. He announced the creation of a Central American information system that will attempt to resolve these problems.

The officials visited the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly where they went to explain their work to several deputies. Deputy Hugo Cesar Barrera of the right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) said: "All of Central America, especially El Salvador and Guatemala, has been the victim of a well-organized network of specialists in information distortion; they have worked against the free system of our countries."

Barrera praised the plans of the secretaries of information and supported their effort to neutralize "this vast network of misinformation which the extreme left constantly unleashes against our democratic systems."

EL SALVADOR

INSURGENTS ATTACK MILITARY BASE, KILL FOUR

PA110618 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Text] San Vicente -- Yesterday from 2400 to 0500 a large group of heavily armed insurgents, including women and children, attacked the military base of San Antonio Caminos Canton, located close to the Jiboa sugar refinery. There were 15 Civil Defense members at one location. Of these, Commander Jose Heriberto Rodriguez Pineda, Victor Modesto Valladares Espinosa, Nelson Antonio Villalobos Barahona, and Gilberto Antonio Villalobos Molina were killed in acton.

According to reports, the group was composed of approximately 400 terrorists who captured the remaining Civil Defense personnel and seized 7 rifles, 3 carbines and 1 Czech rifle. It is believed that the extremists also suffered heavy casualties.

ARMY ADVANCES TOWARD ENEMY IN CENTRAL REGION

PA110616 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1300 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Raul Beltran report]

[Text] Government troops have continued to advance for the second consecutive day in one of their most extensive operations in the country's central region, particularly in the area close to Chichontepec Volcano, in the Department of San Vicente. Military reports obtained this morning report that San Vicente Hospital, which has been placed on military alert, has not received any casualties so far. It has also been reported that heavy shelling with 90- and 105-mm artillery has continued for 2 consecutive days against presumed enemy postions on the slopes of the embattled volcano.

Those first brief reports point out that approximately 3,000 troops are taking part in the operation headed by special counterinsurgency units from the Ramon Belloso and the Atlacatl rapid deployment Batallions. This report refers to the operation that is going on for the second consecutive day on the northern, eastern, and western slopes of Chichontepec Volcano, 50 km east of San Salvador.

Colonel Comments on Action

PA111606 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0753 GMT 11 Jun 83

[By Robert Block]

[Text] San Vicente, El Salvador, 11 Jun (LATIN REUTER) -- A column of Salvadoran Army tanks was advancing today in the direction of a volcano occupied by the guerrillas on the outskirts of this eastern city. This is part of a large-scale military offensive designed to pave the way for the entry there of civic actions teams, military sources have announced.

U.S.-made AML tanks equipped with 90-mm cannon are advancing along the Panamerican Highway toward the slopes of the Chichontepec Volcano, a guerrilla bastion which overlooks San Vicente, 35 km east of the capital, the sources said. The military offensive, which began yesterday, has engaged more than 6,000 Army troops in San Vicente, with the special U.S.-trained Atlacatl and Belloso Battalions at the vanguard, followed by paratroopers and heavy artillery, including the seven AML tanks.

The larger-scale operation is designed to clear the area of guerrilla activities so that government officials can initiate a program modeled after the U.S. campaign in Vietnam to win the "hearts and minds" of the rural population.

Colonel Reynaldo Goldscher, commander of the military operation, told REUTERS yesterday that the first of the main objectives is the volcano, which is in rebel hands. The helicopters began strafing guerrilla positions near the Chichontepec Volcano while 105-mm cannon fire was directed at the slopes of the volcano with grenade fire resounding through the valley.

The colonel said that, in addition to clearing the way for the civic action activities, the operation also seeks to break the military deadlock with the guerrillas and has no specific time frame. This offensive is the first real effort to get away from a purely military action to defeat the rebels in the civil war that has been dragging on for more than 3 and 1/2 years in the country.

Aircraft, some equipped with loudspeakers playing Salvadoran folk music, overflew the volcano yesterday and dropped leaflets urging the guerrillas to lay down their weapons and take advantage of the government's amnesty bill. "The guerrillas at the volcano's summit may not have had the opportunity to learn of the amnesty bill," Goldscher said. He added that to date only one guerrilla has turned himself over to the authorities as a result of the campaign.

The guerrillas have rejected the law, saying that the Army continues to use brutal measures, including kidnappings. A doctor and a farmer were kidnapped yesterday in the western city of Santa Ana while in Mariona two bodies with bullet wounds in the head were found. A third body was found near the northern turnoff to the capital, the police reported.

Goldscher said that the guerrillas operating in the area have been announcing a plan to halt the military offensive and to thwart the implementation of the civic action programs. He added that members of the national commission for the reconstruction of regions, the government agency that coordinates civic action, are expected to arrive in San Vicente next week.

The Army will begin training civil defense units next week to guarantee the security of the various sectors after the Army leaves the area, thus offering local residents access to the government.

Military sources, including the local commander, said that thus far contact with the guerrilla forces has been limited to sporadic shooting by the guerrillas against the propaganda aircraft. They said that the struggle will probably intensify when the troops begin to move up the volcano.

Troops Reportedly Reach Summit

PA111817 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1717 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Combined forces of the Salvadoran Army managed to reach the summit of the Chichontepec Volcano today. Since yesterday the volcano has been the scene of one of the largest military operations, using thousands of men of the special troops. Colonel Dionisio Hernandez, chief of the San Vicente Detachment in the country's central region, in whose jurisdiction the Chichontepec Volcano is located, said today in a telephone interview with ACAN-EFE that the Army has converged at the summit "with very few clashes."

He added that his troops encountered no resistance in their advance, because the FMLN had been withdrawing as the Army moved up. He mentioned only one clash near the city of Tecoluca, 8 km from the volcano. The clash occurred between withdrawing guerrilla forces and a national police patrol. In this combat, which occurred last night, a police corporal was killed, Col Hernandez added.

The ranking military officer said that this operation could be termed a "success," because the Army had managed to change its strategy and remain in the sector "for a long time." He added that the main problem in Chichontepec was that the Army had conducted an operation and, when it pulled out, the FMLN reoccupied the zone.

However, he noted that a force, whose number he did not specify, was left on the volcano to prevent the rebels' return and to ensure the necessary peace to permit the beginning of an economic reconstruction operation by the National Commission of Reconstruction of Affected Areas (CONARA).

He denied that U.S. advisers have been directing bombings of rebel positions on the volcano. Col Hernandez said that his mission is only to train troops and teach them how to fire mortars. He explained that at no time is his activity related to that operation. Furthermore, he said that the size of his detachment, which he did not wish to specify "for security reasons" has remained the same as it was 5 weeks ago, contrary to reports that several days ago it had increased from 3 to 17.

Troops of various counterinsurgency battalions, including the "Ramon Belloso" Battalion trained in the United States, participated in this operation. They were supported by artillery and aircraft. The operation was directed by Colonel Reynaldo Goldscher.

Travelers from the area indicated that yesterday afternoon many military trucks and armored vehicles crossed the Panamerican Highway, which runs along on the southern side of the volcano. However, they all agreed in stating that warlike activities had waned and that only sporadic cannon fire could be heard.

Finally, Col Hernandez told ACAN-EFE that the reconstruction activities will begin next week. Therefore, various technicians from several ministries have arrived in the area.

FPL COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM OCCUPIED STATIONS

PA101319 San Salvador RAdio Cadena 1030 in Spanish 1810 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces; broadcast simultaneously over Radio Cadena Central and Radio Cadena 1080 during occupation of the stations on 9 June -- recorded]

[Summary From Poor Reception] "Attention, attention. This is a radio takeover by the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL]. In the face of Reagan's aggression, El Salvador will win. Through these media the FPL tell the peoples of the world and our heroic people that at [time indistinct] on 25 May, [passage indistinct]."

In carrying out this operation, we warned the [word indistinct] Reagan administration to stop its aggression against our people. The [word indistinct] U.S. military advisers will return to the United States in coffins." [passage indistinct] "We tell the remaining [word indistinct] Yankee military advisers who have invaded our country and massacre our compatriots every day that our people, (?led) by their vanguard, the FMLN will be implacable with them until we achieve their total withdrawal from our beloved land, El Salvador. We ask the [word indistinct] Central American people not to support the interventionist policy of the Reagan administration because it will only bring mourning and grief to [words indistinct]."

"We ask the U.S. Congress to oppose the interventionist policy of the Reagan administration because it [words indistinct]. This interventionist policy is doomed to fail. Reagan is the only one responsible for Captain [as heard] Schaufelberger's death. The Salvadoran people and our combatants only defend and will defend our homeland's sovereignty until they die." [passage indistinct]

So far in the "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" campaign, we have recovered many weapons and killed 56 enemy soldiers. In addition, we have blown four bridges, including three in Usulutan. We also occupied Oratorio de Concepcion on 22 May. "Our revolutionary organizations have taken the initiative in the military sphere, while the dictatorship is on the defensive." We want to reiterate to the peoples of the world and the international organizations that we are a peace-loving people.

"The FPL informs the people that important personal documents as well as other military documents were taken from Frigate Capt Albert Schaufelberger. These documents are being studied. We also seized a submachinegun, a radio and his weapon for personal defense."

"War on the Yankee military advisers in El Salvador! Commanders Marcial and Ana Maria, we swear to win! Central command: We obey your orders! Long live the FMLN! United to fight to the final victory! Revolution or death! The armed people will win! FPL!"

VENCEREMOS REPEATS WARNING TO U.S. ADVISERS

PA101523 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Summary] In recent days a number of militants and people linked to the FMLN have been arrested in the cities of San Salvador and Santa Ana. "So far, the Salvadoran Government has kept them in the status of missing persons." The arrests occurred in the following manner: On 30 May, (Carlos Enrique Martinez Guevara) was arrested in Santa Ana Department. Uniformed policemen arrested Companero (Isaac Nelson Renderos Cilezar) in San Salvador on 1 June. Police later arrested Companera Commander Sonia del Carmen Aguinada of the Peoples Revolutionary Army and niece of Mario Aguinada Carranza, a member of the FMLN Unified Revolutionary Directorate. Along with Sonia del Carmen Aguinada, the police also arrested (Adelis de Renderos) and her two minor children in (Renderos Ciliezar's) house. "The minors were released but the adults remain under arrest, under the status of missing persons, in the National Police Headquarters." Companero (Renderos Ciliezar) was murdered during a torture session in police cells.

"The FMLN intelligence services have gathered information that indicates that Alejandro Montenegro participated in the arrest plans, whose main objective was Companera Sonia del Carmen Aguinada. In this way, Alejandro Montenegro is working in coordination with U.S. military advisers who back the intelligence machinery of the security forces of the dictatorship's Army. In these new functions, Alejandro Montenegro not only provides information to the enemy, but his activity extends to participation in planning and providing operational advice for this kind of activity, such as the arrests we previously mentioned."

The Reagan administration is trying to present Alejandro Montenegro, a cowardly traitor who works jointly with the U.S. advisers and the enemy's intelligence machinery, as a dissident of the Salvadoran revolutionary movement. This so-called political dissident, interviewed recently by the official station of the Reagan administration, the Voice of America, has many accounts to settle with the people.

"These events are taking place when the dictatorship is carrying out a demagogic and false campaign centered on an amnesty law and a human rights commission that supposedly will improve the actions the dictatorship's security forces and Army. The demagoguery of the enemy propaganda is evident. The dictatorship continues to oppress and massacre civilians in rural areas and continues to implement a policy of terror in the cities."

"We issue a call to international solidarity and all our people to accompany Radio Venceremos in the campaign we have begun for the release of Commander Sonia Aguinada, Commander (Davila), and the other companeros who have been arrested by the national police, and the U.S. advisers responsible for anything that might happen to Companera Sonia Aguinada and the other companeros arrested by the national police and the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA.

"Revolution or death, we will win."

Victory Over Battalion Claimed

PA120413 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Your attention. Radio Venceremos reports to the people that our revolutionary army in Morazan, that our Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, has obtained a very important victory over the Atlacatl Battalion in Morazan Department.

In the past hours of intense combat our revolutionary forces have inflicted on the Atlacatl Battalion its biggest defeat of the war. In these actions in Morazan Department, our revolutionary forces have inflicted 80 dead and wounded on the Atlacatl Battalion. We have also seized from this imperialist-trained battalion seven M-16 rifles and one military communications radio; and for the first time in the liberation war we have captured three prisoners from the Atlacatl Battalion.

Now Radio Venceremos will contact the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front Command to receive the details of this great victory obtained by our revolutionary army over the Atlacatl Battalion, led by Domingo Monterrosa, the executioner of El Mozote. Now we will hear Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, who is going to report to our people on this great vicotry:

[Begin recording] On Thursday, 9 June, intelligence sources of our army discovered concentrated movements and deployments of the Atlacatl Battalion troops in Morazan and La Union, along the road that goes from Cacaotera to Delicias de Concepcion. Early Friday morning militia units engaged in patrol duties along the northern bank of the Torola River detected the supposedly silent advance of the Atlacatl Battalion through La Barca and La Labranza toward our positions. As of that moment, all our military and militia units were placed on a state of alert and combat readiness. Units of reservists supported by units of the infantry battalion of our Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade were sent immediately to the area of operations with orders to delay the advance, inflict casualties, and decimate the enemy.

By noon Friday, fierce clashes were taking place in Las Mesas, Yancolo, and (El Fuego) Hill. A Huey helicopter supporting the enemy's advance along Las Mesas was demaged and forced to leave the area of operations. The efforts made by the Atlacatl Battalion to consolidate its positions on (El Fuego) Hill and on other heights from which it could control the Agua Blanca plains were repelled, thus foiling all efforts to disembark airborne troops.

At the end of the day the enemy had many casualties and was in a bad position. They had control of only one side of (El Fuego) Hill. Our instructions to maintain the best positions and to wear out the enemy gave us tactical advantages. These were factors used by our commands to plan and carry out a counterattack aimed at gaining full control of the strategic (El Fuego) Hill, from where we would have the enemy in a disadvantageous position, because most of its forces would be encircled.

At 0200 Saturday our units, supported by 81-mm mortars, 90-mm cannon, and 50-cal machineguns, launched a counterattack to gain full control of the strategic (El Fuego) Hill. The maneuvering ability, surprise actions, and heroism of our fighters put the enemy to flight in disarray. They tried desperately to organize a counterattack, but failed. Despite the reinformcements hurriedly sent by Colonel Monterrosa from El Nance Plain, and an impressive display of artillery fire and air force support, he could not prevent the large number of dead and wounded. Our orders to cause casualties and to wear out the enemy allowed us to obtain one of our greatest victories over the Atlacatl Battalion. The dead and wounded are many. The casualties in just 1 day of fighting amount to over 80. This reaffirms that our people are advancing and the enemy is falling back.

We report to our people that as result of our attack on (El Fuego) Hill we have seized seven M-16 rifles and one military communications radio, inflicted four confirmed casualties, and -- for the first time in 3 years of war -- taken three prisoners of the Atlacatl Battalion.

We urge our people to be on the alert for the results of the next clashes, since our forces will implement their decision to win or die. Morazan will be the grave of the Atlacatl Battalion. United to fight until final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. [end recording]

RADIO FARABUNDO MARTI ON SAN VICENTE FIGHTING

PA120325 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Attention, attention, heroic Salvadoran people. The dictatorship is beginning to experience its first casualties on the San Vicente Volcano. The dictatorship has launched an offensive on the San Vicente Volcano and has begun an enormous propaganda campaign intended to raise the morale of the 5th Brigade and [word indistinct] troops. The residents of San Vicente have witnessed the presence of at least 10 invader-advisers marching along with the troops headed in the direction of the new operation site. Our artillery attacked concentrations of enemy troops and we hit the target, inflicting the first casualties on the dictatorship. The following report was sent this morning by our correspondent on the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front:

[Begin recording] From the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front [words indistinct] on the morning of 9 June on the Chichontepec Volcano [words indistinct] in face of the blows received on this battlefront. [Words indistinct] that the enemy offensive began, and due to the growing development of our [words indistinct] determines this enemy invasion. Second, from the military viewpoint the enemy is afraid of losing strategic control of the coastal and Panamerican Highways that cross the country. Up to this moment [words indistinct] coastal highway controlled by our army once it destroyed many of the bridges and cut off land communications between the east and central areas of the country. [Words indistinct] the offensive is the beginning [words indistinct] as happened in [word indistinct] Cuscatlan, Cabanas, and San Vicente. This means that the regime wants to mount a propaganda campaign with the idea of raising the morale of the precious murderers on this front. Taking part in the invasion are the 5th Brigade, a battalion of paratroopers and an artillery battalion. I repeat, they are awaiting the arrival of the Atlacatl, Ramon Belloso, and Cazadores Battalions. Up to this moment, the residents of the San Vicente Department have witnessed the presence of more than 10 U.S. advisers, their aides, and necessary equipment on the Paracentral Front. The advisers are participating directly in the operations and are training the Salvadoran troops on a permanent basis [words indistinct].

On 10 June at 1000 and 1700 we [words indistinct] near [name indistinct]. We inflicted two casualties on the enemy. At 1830 of that same day, using an 81-mm mortar, we fired on a concentration of artillery equipment located in the courtyard of the Jiboa sugarmill. This caused confusion, disorganization, and some casualties that included one corporal and two National Guard members. [Words indistinct] This action was repeated at 2130 yesterday. [Words indistinct] Carlos Blanco.

The Air Force has carried out a constant bombardment and machinegunning of the civilian residents, and the necessary measures have already been taken. We have no casualties to report. This has been a report on what our intelligence services have gathered up to now. [Words indistinct] [end recording]

Victory Reported

PA111608 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday, 9 June, San Vicente Department was rocked again by the fire from our rifles of liberty. Our forces achieved another victory in the "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" campaign.

The attack on the San Antonio Caminos paramilitary post began at dawn yesterday. This post is only 1 km north of the militarized Jobpa sugarmill. Our forces cut off the electricity to the cities of Zacatecoluca and San Vicente. According to a war report from Companero Commander Milton, chief of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, the operation concluded with victory at 0400 when the paramilitary elements surrendered. Six of these elements died in combat. Another 10 heeded our fighters' calls to surrender.

Our forces, led by Companero Gustavo, seized the following war material: three FAL rifles, two G-3 rifles, two M-1 carbines, a (PP) rifle, two hunting weapons, a revolver, ammunition and other war material.

The prisoners of war were released immediately and delivered to their relatives and to the townspeople of San Antonio Caminos. The FMLN has thus again demonstrated its determination to respect the physical and moral integrity of all soldiers, agents, and paramilitary elements who surrender.

Seizure of Stations Claimed

PA111737 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Yesterday at noon commando brothers seized the transmitting stations of Radio Cadena Central and Radio 1080 and broadcast a message giving details on the executions of invading adviser Albert Schaulfelberger on 25 May. The message was broadcast during hours when there is the largest radio audience, thus allowing a large number of people all over the country to learn of the military advances and victories that the FMLN has achieved in recent days.

Our urban commandos are making increasingly evident the overwhelming and combative presence of the people in the capital. In the face of lies from the bloody dictatorship, the revolutionary truth.

Views Peace Commission, Stone

PA110312 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] We consider Richard E. Stone, President Reagan's special ambassador to Central America, to be the representative of one of the parties that is directly involved in our war, rather than a mediator.

The role being played by the U.S. Administration as the economic, political, and military prop of the Salvadoran regime, as well as the [word indistinct] control that it exerts over the decisions taken by the government of our country, make Mr Reagan's government a belligerent party that is directly confronting the FDR-FMLN.

It is in this context that we have addressed Mr Stone in writing to propose that we begin a direct dialogue in which we would discuss the paths to a political solution, and that this dialogue take place in U.S. territory in the presence of witnesses from the U.S. Congress. Similarly, we have entrusted to the Political-Diplomatic Commission of the FMLN-FDR the task of carrying out this process of dialogue.

We have heard that the Peace Commission appointed by President Alvaro Magana has made a public appeal for reflection and dialogue directed to the FMLN-FDR. In response, and reaffirming our willingness to dialogue without preconditions, we ask the Salvadoran Government to make the following clarifications:

Whom does the Peace Commission represent? We know that it originated from a pact among the political parties, one of which, ATENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance], has publicly stated that to talk with us is treason. We know that its members were appointed by the president of the republic, who chose a bishop, a retired diplomat, and the leader of a minor party of the government coalition. It is valid to ask: Does it represent the political parties, all the political parties, the government, or whom? What powers does the Peace Commission have (?to serve) as an intermediary between the Salvadoran Government and us, or does it have real powers to discuss and reach agreements on substantive issues?

The absance from that body of the real political and military forces leads one to think that it is an intermediary instrument. Does this initiative -- the Peace Commission -- imply a change in the policy of rejection that the government adopted with regard to our proposal of dialogue in October 1982?

Clarification of the foregoing questions is necessary for negotiations to be initiated on firm and definitive bases, thus avoiding the danger of a malicious manipulation of something as serious and urgent as the search for peace through the paths of dialogue and negotiation. In this context, we emphatically reject any attempt to divide our fronts: the FDR and the FMLN. We constitute an alliance and, as such, we are prepared to participate in a political solution.

FMLN-FDR Submits 5-Point Proposal

PA110338 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Attention, all of our people, workers, peasants, soldiers, officers, merchants, professionals, employees, popular and labor organizations, democratic and progressive forces of El Salvador and the world, peoples and governments of the world. We are going to read the five-point proposal for a dialogue submitted without previous conditions by the FMLN-FDR. These five points provide the bases for a political solution of the conflict in our country. This is our initiative to achieve national independence, justive, and peace for the Salvadoran people; five points for a dialogue proposed by the FMLN-FDR for a political solution.

For the past 3 years our forces have been pointing out the need for a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict. Despite our proposals, the Salvadoran Government and the Reagan administration have refused dialogue and have instead increased political and military aggression and intervention against our people. Today, in view of the undeniable military and political advance of the Salvadoran people's democratic and revolutionary forces and the increased international pressure for a political solution, our enemies are trying to claim that they favor a dialogue.

The conciliatory words, however, cannot hide the tragic fact that the Salvadoran Government can only remain in power on the basis of terrorism by the state and the support of the Reagan administration, which is bolstering its military aid and increasing its direct leadership in El Salvador and Central America each day.

In view of this situation, the FMLN-FDR reaffirms its determination to fight until achieving national independence, justice, and peace for our people. At the same time, we state that our policy of dialogue and negotiation remains in effect, for which we submit the following points as the basis for finding a political solution to the conflict:

1. The main objective is the recovery of our national sovereignty and a just solution that will permit us to overcome the present war situation imposed on us and to guarantee all Salvadorans an independent, democratic, just, and peaceful coexistence among the Central American peoples.

2. The above objective could be achieved through a direct dialogue, without previous conditions, between the conflicting parties, to discuss in a global way the problems affecting our society, with the contribution of all sectors interested in the search for peace and justice.

3. We consider as parties directly involved in the conflict: on one side, the Governments of El Salvador and the United States of America; and, on the other, the FMLN and FDR fronts. Although our conflict is the result of the injustice and repression suffered by our people, the growing interventionist role of the government of President Ronald Reagan makes it clear that El Salvador will have neither peace, justice, nor independence so long as that administration continues its militaristic and interventionist policy.

4. In an effort for a political solution, the alliance of the democratic and revolutionary forces represented by the FDR and the FMLN is indispensable and indivisible. Any attempt to solve the crisis without these fronts not only will not last long, but is hereby rejected by the FDR and the FMLN as divisionist maneuvers.

5. In the process of dialogue, we deem necessary the participation of third parties, to offer their good offices and to serve as witnesses. We consider it advisable that the dialogue be conducted within the framework of a forum in which the conflicting parties could find themselves in a climate of trust and security. It is on the basis of this position that we propose to initiate this dialogue directed at making possible a real negotiation between the FMLN-FDR on one side, and the Governments of the United States and El Salvador on the other.

This process of dialogue-negotiation should be conducted in a forum of trust, made up by those governments that actually maintain a known and active position on behalf of the political solution of our conflict. Based on the above, we judged and evaluated the various existing initiatives.

Want Contadora-Based Talks

PA110428 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee on 5 June 1983, place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The FDR and the FMLN have always maintained that in order to begin and effectively hold a dialogue it is necessary to have the cooperation and good offices of third parties acting as witnesses. In the past, we have accepted and promoted such initiatives that other govenrments and social groups supported. We recently said that the four Latin American governments that form the Contadora Group could become a trusted forum in which the conflicting parties could hold the dialogue and negotiating process.

The UN Security Council recently issued a resolution placing its trust in the efforts that the Contadora Group is making, thus confirming our position in this respect. Therefore, our interest in having the foreign ministers of Colombia, Panama, Mexico, and Venezuela approach the Salvadoran problem is for them to find dialogue mechanisms for the conflicting parties -- without excluding other initiatives of good offices. The original Contadora proposals are a realistic and objective foundation to obtain peace for El Salvador. It could be the forum to establish the means to carry out the process.

5 June 1983 [Signed] The FMLN General Command and the FDR Executive Committee.

U.S. Mediation Effort Criticized

PA111549 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] In view of growing international pressure for a political solution to the war in El Salvador, our enemies want to put on the dialogue robe. The dictatorship is crumbling and Ronald Reagan's [words indistinct] can only maintain it as a puppet. This is the framework in which Richard Stone was appointed special ambassador of Ronald Reagan's government to the Central American region.

The FMLN-FDR views Richard Stone as the representative of one of the parties directly involved in our war. We see Stone as a representative of Reagan's policies and not as a mediator in our conflict. The Reagan government's intervention in El Salvador is evident to our people. That government provides political, economic, military, and moral support to a bloody dictatorship. Mr Reagan cannot play the role of arbiter in a conflict to which his government is already one of the parties. Since Richard Stone is a direct emissary of Ronald Reagan, as well as of his war and intervention policy, he cannot act as an intermediary.

Mr Stone, who has a rightist political record, has personally contributed to Ronald Reagan's strategy against our country and America. Nevertheless, our popular movement, with its characteristic maturity and seriousness, remains firm in its determination to achieve peace through a political solution that would reduce the suffering of the Salvadoran people, a people who give meaning to our war of liberation.

We again present our peace initiative. Even in victory we offer a political solution to the conflict in our country. We will report the most recent efforts that the FMLN-FDR has made in this direction. And this has been done at this moment, when the Reagan government has sent Richard Stone as an emissary in search of solutions in Central America.

We are struggling to win national independence, justice, and peace for our people. The peace initiative is ours. Who is Richard Stone? Richard Stone, the man recently appointed Ronald Reagan's special ambassador, was born 54 years ago in New York City. He earned a law degree at Columbia University. Later he was a district attorney in Miami and in 1977 he was elected senator for the State of Florida.

In 1980 he was defeated in the Republican Party's primary elections. His appointment as special ambassador for Central America was proposed and promoted by William Clark and Jeane Kirkpatrick, two Reagan administration officials who are well known for their rightist position in the U.S. Government.

Prior to this appointment, Stone was an (?unsalaried) adviser for the Central American region. In addition to his relationship with these officials, Stone's record includes his position in Washington D.C. as a registered agent for the Guatemalan dictatorship of Romeo Lucas. Stone has been in favor of advancing the elections in El Salvador. Reagan has appointed him to that end. Stone's professional record also includes his position as vice president of the confidential committee that promoted the creation of the so-called Radio Marti, a radio station whose aim is to broadcast against the Cuban revolutionary government.

HAVANA REPORTS ON FMLN-FDR NOTE TO STONE

PA101723 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Salvadoran FMLN and FDR have reaffirmed their determination to continue with their struggle, and at the same time their willingness to continue with their policy of dialogue and negotiation. In a news conference in Mexico City, representatives of the FMLN-FDR General Command and Executive Committee proposed a direct dialogue, without any previous conditions, with the U.S. and Salvadoran Governments, in order to find a just solution to end the present state of war imposed on this Central American nation.

Ruben Zamora, Mario Aguinada, (Oscar Acevedo), Oscar Bonilla, and Hector Oqueli said that the FMLN and FDR consider participation of third parties in the dialogue process necessary as good will representatives and witnesses. In this respect, they reported that they recently sent a note to Richard Stone, President Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, and proposed that the Contadora Group, composed of Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, and Colombia, become a trustworthy forum in which the dialogue and negotiation process can be conducted.

The Salvadoran leaders warned that the strategic equilibrium of the Salvadoran war has been broken in favor of the revolutionary forces, and that therefore the possibilities that the United States might start a regional war and intervene directly are greater. They also said that their new proposal in no way modifies their willingness to dialogue, as traditionally maintained by the FMLN-FDR. Neither does it mean they are demanding preconditions.

Warning to U.S. Advisers Cited

PA101647 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Radio Farabundo Marti reported today that Salvadoran guerrilla forces launched a counterattack in the Chichontepec Volcano area, inflicting six casualties on the Salvadoran Army, and recovering numerous weapons. The station added that this is the first reply to the "Maquilsguat" operation being conducted by the regime military forces, with the participation of 5,000 soldiers and 12 U.S. advisers.

Other reports from San Salvador note that urban guerrilla commandoes took over radio stations Radio Cadena Central and Cadena 1080 and broadcast a recorded message in which they warned that U.S. advisers will leave El Salvador in coffins, as did Captain Albert Schaufelberger, who was killed recently.

From another quarter, it was learned that the capital of the San Vicente Department was left without electricity as a result of guerrilla sabotage. Also due to sabotage, more than four towns in the Usulutan Department were without electric power. Rebel forces also dynamited railroad tracks between San Salvador and San Vicente, only 500 meters from the 5th Infantry Brigade headquarters.

Says Advisers Leading Offensive

PA111825 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] U.S. journalists have asserted that U.S. advisers are directing the current antiguerrilla offensive in the Salvadoran Department of San Vicente, in which 5,000 soldiers and three special battalions are taking part. The number of U.S. advisers in that department grew from 3 to 17 in 1 week. The United States is trying to establish [1-second break in transmission] similar to the ones it imposed in South Vietnam and to send so-called hunter battalions into actions to try to prevent guerrillas from moving from Usulutan and San Vicente Departments.

The regime's Army is trying to reinforce its positions in the area near Chichontepec Volcano. To do so, it has sent a large number of troops to the area, which is under guerrilla control. Artillery shelled the volcano's slopes incessantly yesterday. In the meantime, 2,000 soldiers went into action on the valcano.

Quotes Meyer on Troops

FL101830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Washington -- General Edward Meyer, U.S. Army chief of staff, has linked the sending of U.S. troops to El Salvador with the results of that country's upcoming elections. In statements to the press, he added that if unrest followed the elections scheduled for the end of the year in El Salvador, the United States would have to consider the possibility of sending U.S. military troops. Meyer described the official electoral process as a watershed on whose outcome the use of U.S. troops in El Salvador would depend.

Clashes, Army Preparations Reported

PA102052 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Salvadoran guerrillas have inflicted casualties on Army units in El Paisnal and Amayo in the San Salvador Department, where the Army has spent urgent reinforcements, with Air Force support. A brief government communique admits that intensive fighting has been taking place in these places and that some 2,000 soldiers are clashing with FMLN guerrilla columns.

According to other dispatches, military preparations continue for the next Army offensive against rebel positions on the Chichotepec Volcano, in San Vicente Department. Reports indicate that specialized troops and troops of the 5th Infantry Brigade receiving advice from U.S. officers carried out target practice with mortars and heavy machineguns, firing at the hills near the Chichontepec Volcano.

GUATEMALA

SPOKESMAN DENIES RIOS MONTT RESIGNATION

PA122119 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2041 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- An official spokesman for the Guatemalan regime has emphatically denied that Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt will resign his office following a request made by Army officers. This story arose following the discharge of General Jose Guillermo Echeverria, who publicly asked the president for an immediate call to elections and for the return of the military to their headquarters.

Political commentators have pointed out that Echeverria's request indicates pressure from the liberal wing of the Army, requesting the resignation of the Guatemalan chief of state. In a letter read as a paid advertisement on national radio and television, Echeverria accused Rios Montt of violating the promises made following the overthrow of General Romeo Lucas Carcia. General Echeverria insisted that the charges were on his own initiative, but after his statements political commentators noted divisions within the Army.

The government's staggering decision to discharge Echeverria from the ranks of the armed institution brought forth the support of members of the Army and political groups for this soldier with 23 years of military service.

The spokesman added that the spreading of such rumors "is part of a political conspiracy against the government." The spokesman said that Gen Echeverria's letter had become an instrument "to open the doors for the enemies of the regime."

However, he denied Rios Montt's resignation, as well as a possible coup d'etat, and added that when President Rios Montt heard the rumors "he only smiled." Some months ago there were rumors of a coup d'etat. These rumors began following the announcement of a conspiracy to assassinate the Guatemalan president.

Reaction to General's Criticism

PA101614 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Brigadier General Jose Guillermo Echeverria Vielman was discharged from the Army today.

The dismissal comes less then 72 hours after the high-ranking officer, the most senior general in the Guatemalan Army and one of its most prestigious members, issued a call to Guatemalan President General Efrain Rios Montt to speed up the return to a constitutional regime.

General Hector Mario Lopez Fuentes, chief of the Army General Staff, commented about the case during the inauguration of a military base in Jutiapa, Santa Rosa.

[Begin Lupez Fuentes recording] This is a private matter of Gen Echeverria. It has no importance for me other than the fact that he might have wanted to convey a message to the president, as the letter stated, and that is all. This, of course, violates military regulations covered by the military code or simply by military regulations [as heard] that indicate that in order to address superiors one must go through channels. In other words, one must pass through the defense minister in this case, because the essential thing is [words indistinct] direct line through the minister and subsequently the president. [end recording]

Rafael Escobar Arguello, under secretary of information of the presidency, admitted today that Gen Echeverria Vielman's open letter, which was released exclusively by the "Here's the World" program in a space paid for by the officer, has provoked problems for the government. It has caused a situation of confusion, Escobar Arguello said in an interview a couple of hours before Echeverria Vielman's discharge from the Army was confirmed.

Hours before the sanction against Echeverria Vielman was announced, there were more reactions in support of the senior officer's clarion call to Gen Efrain Rios Montt, as Gen Echeverria Vielman called his open letter. Echeverria Vielman bought space on the Sunday transmission of "Here's the World." One of those reactions was from the Democratic Institutional Party, PID, one of the political organizations in the government when the 1982 coup d'etat occurred. Oscar Humberto Rivas Garcia, PID secretary general and former deputy, issued a party statement asking the Army not to apply sanctions but to give full attention to Echeverria Vielman's document. Rivas Garcia said personally that any sanction against Echeverria Vielman would be rejected by the Guatemalan people. This statement is added to those made since Monday by almost all the political parties.

MINISTER; MONSIGNOR VIEW EPISCOPAL DOCUMENT

PA101932 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] [Words indistinct] has caused new friction between the Catholic Church and the government of General Efrain Rios Montt. Defense Minister General Oscar Mejia Victores has charged that the bishops have been unable to control religion. They have never been able to control their followers and they have unfortunately lost ground, the military chief said.

The religious document, entitled "Confirmed in Faith," criticized the country's gradual militarization, the obligatory service in the civil self-defense patrols which is especially imposed on the Indian sector, the special courts, and what it described as the aggressive growth of some Protestant sects.

Monsignor Ramiro Pellecer, a member of the Episcopal Conference, has rejected the criticism. I think that if the church were an armed institution, Mejia Victores would have to be demoted and shot because he is Catholic, Pellecer said. [sentence as heard] He added that some members of the church became involved in subversive actions and espoused extremism, but this occurs in the church, the Army, or any other institution.

Referring to General Echeverria Vielman's open letter to Rios Montt asking for elections and the Army's noninvolvement in politics, Pellecer said: The latest event in the Army is serious, because Echeverria Vielman is the senior general and a valuable person. We are not going to judge an entire institution on isolated actions.

Pellecer said that the Episcopal letter analyzes what the church and Jesus Christ mean to us. It also touches on the country's situation, just as Gen Echeverria did, and notes that the Army has left some fields and works in others that are not its concern.

HAVANA REPORTS AMBUSH OF ARMY DETACHMENTS

FL101901 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Guatemalan guerrilla forces ambushed two Army detachments in Peten Department, in the northern part of the country, and inflicted eight casualties on them. In a communique, the Rebel Armed Forces of Guatemala report that the ambush took place when the guerrilla fighters detonated a mine and then opened fire on the soldiers who were moving along the road linking Flores with Poptun.

HONDURAS

CONGRESSMAN SAYS U.S. 'TAKING US TO WAR'

PA121819 Paris AFP in Spanish 2159 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 11 Jun (AFP) -- The U.S. Government "is taking us to war although we are searching for peace," Carlos Montoya, vice president of the Honduran National Congress, said today. Montoya, who attributes this situation to the fact that "Honduras is a weak and dependent country," declared that "while Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica is seeking the internationalization of peace, he forces us to take steps leading to a warlike conflict."

The Honduran legislator referred to the U.S. desire to establish a regional military training center in Honduras. He said that any such bilateral agreement must be approved by the Congress, as stipulated in the Constitution.

ARMY OFFICER DENIES SUPPORT OF ANTI-SANDINISTS

PA121510 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1638 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Colonel Jose Abdenego Bueso Rosa, joint chief of staff of the Honduran Armed Forces, said here today that Honduran soldiers are in no way intervening in Nicaragua. "Those are Sandinist inventions. Somoza made similar allegations when the current Nicaraguan Government leaders were guerrillas. We are not supporting the anti-Sandinists in Nueva Segovia or anyplace else," Bueso Rosa declared.

Yesterday the Nicaraguan Government accused the Honduran Armed Forces of "directly" intervening in favor of the rebel commands fighting in northern Nicaragua. "Neither have we mobilized troops for eventual war operations. That is another Sandinist invention to undermine our country's policy of peace and neutrality," the officer stated.

For their part, Honduran Foreign Secretariat officials affirmed that there is "the certainty that the Honduran soldiers have never penetrated Nicaraguan territory." "On the contrary, every day we have to protest acts of harassment by the Sandinist troops against our country," a Foreign Secretariat spokesman said.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA, D'ESCOTA APPEAR ON 'FACE THE PEOPLE'

PA112238 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0130 GMT 11 Jun 83

["Face the People" program, with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto; and other government officials; held in the Casimiro Sotelo District of Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ramirez] Companeros of the Casimiro Sotelo, Los Ladinos, and Silvia Ferrufino Districts: Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, will join us later on this "Face the People" program. At this moment he is meeting with U.S. Ambassador Richard Stone. You must have heard on the radio and television or read in the newspapers that this Mr Stone is in Nicaragua. Mr Stone is a special ambassador for Central America who has been appointed by the U.S. President. Mr Stone is visiting various Central American countries, including Nicaragua.

We have said that we will receive this man, Ambassador Stone, because Nicaragua will never refuse to support a procedure or mechanism that seeks peace, and it is particularly interested in bringing to an end the Somozist aggression that the Yankees are promoting against our homeland.

We know how Mr Stone feels. We know that he is an ultraconservative, a reactionary as we would say, totally identified with Mr Reagan's ideas and all that U.S. policy represents for Nicaragua. But, I repeat, we will never refuse to talk. We have a great responsibility toward our people, and the first thing we must seek is peace and an end to the aggressions.

We Nicaraguans, the Sandinists, are not warmongers. We don't like war and we don't like to see blood being shed. If we became involved in the war we are waging it was only because of the need to defend our sovereignty and defend the right of Nicaraguans to make of this revolution what we want. That is why we are Nicaraguans and independent, and no one has to come here and tell us what to do and how to do it. We are a people to which no one has the right to dictate conditions.

Here we are talking with Mr Stone, and meanwhile the Yankees continue supporting the aggression. Yesterday a 4-year-old girl was killed during a shelling, by mortars being fired from Honduras. She died as other children in the north have died during this unjust and barbaric struggle that we have been forced into, and in which we have to defend ourselves.

Meanwhile, General Gustavo Alvarez, who is the chief of the Honduran Army, and who has been decorated by the U.S. Army -- they should know what he has done to deserve this decoration -- announced in the United States today that the Honduran Government has granted permission for the United States to build 10 military airports in Honduran territory. Before this they had said they were going to build a U.S. military base to train Salvadoran troops in Honduras. We know that all of these are only steps to try and militarily surround Nicaragua -- put up a military wall against Nicaragua -- from Honduras. And this General Alvarez lends himself to all this. The Honduran Government also lends itself to all this, because this is a government that has fallen completely into U.S. hands -- a government that has its hands tied by the U.S. Government -- as was the case here in Nicaragua prior to 1979, when Somoza did everything the Yankees told him to do. However, this has changed. Today, I repeat, no one can tell us what it is we have to do, because we Nicaraguans are the only ones that will make that decision.

The aggression continues, and it continues to be concentrated in the Jalapa zone. For Nicaraguans, Jalapa is becoming a real symbol of the homeland's resistance. Japapa will go down in history as a heroic area defended by hundreds of heroic fighters who, despite the bombs, machineguns, and mortars, have not yielded an inch of our territory. World history tells us of places that resisted such aggressions for months and even years, and these places have gone down in history because they never gave in, and, in the end, together with the peoples that defended those territories and places, they were triumphant. They triumphed because they were correct and had the right. We are correct and we have the right. Therefore, the message that we are passing on to the Somozist Guardsmen, to the imperialists, and to the enemies of Nicaragua is that we are calm. We are calm but firm in our decision to repel any kind of aggression they launch against us.

We have come here to talk to you about subjects that we know deeply interest you because they involve the peace of all Nicaraguans and the right of the people to have peace and enjoy the liberty and sovereignty guaranteed by the revolution. We came to speak with you about the problems faced by these communities, the everyday problems, and discuss the ways in which the revolutionary government can, together with all of you, solve these problems. This is why the companeros ministers responsible for education, water, elecrricity, housing, and health are here. Comparena Dora Maria Tellez is also here; she is responsible for FSLN matters in the Managua region. Commander Ferreti, our chief of police, is also here. Companeros of the Sandinist People's Army are also present; they are involved in defense and militia work. We have brought all the people in the government who can give you answers to your problems. This is why we are here, to talk with all our companeros. Thank you. [applause]

[Baltodano] Good evening companeros members of the FSLN National Directorate; companeros of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; companeros ministers and state authorities. My name is Enrique Baltodano. I have been made responsible for the unity of the Sandinist People's Militia for the three districts. My question is the following: Each day that passes, the invasions by the genocidal former guards increase; kidnappings and murders increase with the support of sectors of the Honduran Government and Army, as well as the support of imperialism. In view of all this, please explain how the negotiations of the Contadora Group are coming along. [applause]

[D'Escoto] As you know, Contadora Group is the name that has been given to the foreign ministers of four Latin American countries -- Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Mexico -- who have been putting forward all their efforts to try to bring detente to the Central American area and achieve a just and lasting peace through dialogues that would be held, taking into account the nature of the various problems of the region.

As you know, for the past few months the United States has been speaking of the importance or the need to deal with all the problems that affect peace and security in Central America jointly, among all the countries. In principle this would seem a good idea, but if we think a little we realize that what we have is the United States speaking in favor of cooperation and coordination among the Central American countries, and this is a novelty. The U.S. has always, practically always, and throughout our history, tried to divide, never to unite, these Central American countries.

In 1980 a Central American foreign ministers association was formed once again to seek, during periodic meetings, a greater cooperation and collaboration among the Central American countries. It has been years since the Central American foreign ministers had last met. From the moment the foreign ministers association was formed in Costa Rica in 1980, the United States was its main enemy. You will recall how, shortly after this, they launched the idea of creating a Central American Democratic Community, which was very clearly denounced internationally by Latin American countries such as Mexico and Panama as being a U.S. attempt to isolate Nicaragua.

Later they did the same with this Forum for Peace and Democracy, as Enders' forum was called, which was held in Costa Rica some time ago. However, now that they believe they have greater political control over several Central American countries, they want all problems to be dealt with jointly. Approximately 6 weeks ago, Contadora said that it was absolutely indispensable that there be flexiblity in regard to procedures. It said that bilateral problems should be discussed bilaterally, and that regional problems, overall problems of interest to all the Central American countries -- Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama -- should be discussed by all.

Nicaragua has always supported this idea. We have never opposed multilateral dialogues to discuss multilateral matters. However, we have insisted that at this time the most important thing for the Central American region is to resolve the situation between Honduras and Nicaragua. As the UN Security Council said, this is a situation that threatens to end in a war, a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua. The UN Security Council issued a resolution only a few weeks ago stating that should this war break out, the already critical situation in the regime would become even worse. This is why we believe it is important to hold a bilateral dialogue.

The Contadora Group has also insisted on the importance of this dialogue. During its last two meetings the Contadora Group has tried to get Honduras to accept a meeting with Nicaragua to hold a dialogue on the situation that threatens to lead us into a war. What situation? The fact that Honduras is letting itself be used as an instrument to attack Nicaragua; the fact that Honduras is allowing the use of its territory to invade Nicaragua; the fact that the Honduran Army is getting more and more involved in this dirty and obviously not-too-secret war that the United States is waging against Nicaragua.

However, and despite all the efforts made by the Contadora Group, Honduras has not agreed to meet with Nicaragua. The real test for the Contadora Group, the one thing that will show that the Contadora Group was able to achieve its main objective of peace in Central America, will be for it to bring Honduras and Nicaragua to an honest and constructive dialogue in the presence of the Contadora Group, for Honduras to stop letting itself be used as an instrument of aggression against Nicaragua. We believe that the Contadora Group and its efforts continue to be the most important efforts being made in our region to achieve this peace, prevent an escalation of the aggression, and prevent a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua. Let's wait and see if Honduras answers positively and, I would even add, let's wait and see if the United States, now saying they don't want war, will allow Honduras to begin this dialogue. Truthfully speaking, the war is not being waged by Honduras; this is a U.S. war. This makes this problem even more complicated and basically hinders the efforts being made by the Contadora Group. Thank you. [applause]

[Caceres] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of Government of National Reconstruction; companeros delegates of the FSLN; companeros and companeras: I bring a revolutionary greeting from Los Ladinos community, as health delegate of that community. My name is Marta Flore Caceres, and my question is: What will be the consequences for Nicaragua of the expulsion of the six Nicaraguan diplomats by the Reagan administration, and why does our revolutionary government not break relations once for all with the Reagan administration? [applause]

[D'Escoto] As you well know because we have repeated it since the beginning of the revolution, we aspire to have relations with all nations of the world. In principle, we oppose the breaking of diplomatic relations.

In the past 4 years of revolution there has been only one exception. We were forced to break diplomatic relations with the Zionist regime of Israel because of its horrible crimes against the Palestinian people in its latest invasion of Lebanon. Besides, this was a decision adopted by the Nonaligned Movement nations, and that decision forced us to do so. Moreover, we had not had active relations with the Zionist regime since the triumph of the revolution; therefore, when we broke relations, Jerusalem said they did not even know they had relations with us, that their relations had been with the Somozist regime, which helped us considerably, because it prevented anybody's thinking that we had maintained some type of contact with that genocidal regime.

We are determined, however, despite all the aggressiveness, the criminality, and the immorality of the U.S. Administration against Nicaragua, in a sincere search for a dialogue, to see if we can, through this dialogue, have reason and justice prevail and thus stop the aggressions. That is why, despite it all, we continue to be interested in a dialogue. Although you must all be aware of the fact that we want peace and to have good relations with all nations of the world, including the United States, this does not mean we will accept their imposition of a type of system such as the one they imposed on Nicaragua for so long, and against which our entire people rose up in arms to achieve the independence and dignity we now enjoy and for which we are being punished. but the phrase Free Fatherland ordeath is not a hollow one, and someday the United States will realize this We will defend our independence, our sovereignty, and our revolutionary process or die doing so. Thank you. [applause]

[Gonzalez] Good evening, Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and other institutions. My name is Bernardo Gonzalez, coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committee in Silvia Ferrufino District, La Hacienda. I have the following questions: We know that our martyr Silvia Ferrufino died here; however, these districts have no electricity or running water -- this problem was presented by other companeros -- and the protection of the district is done in the dark, using flashlights. But these flashlights use batteries, and these batteries are very expensive. For a person to be indentified he must be seen, and the flashlights are needed. We also need a telephone. We have no communications, and in case of a medical emergency the sick person dies.

[Ortega] Companero Bernardo Gonzalez has mentioned the problem with telephones. We have heard your problem and will take it up with the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services Institute, TELCOR, so that it will put all its efforts into installing at least one telephone in each of these communities, in each of these districts.

Many political questions have also been asked. This shows that our people are becoming more aware of national as well as international politics. There is constant interest in political matters. This is quite logical, because politics is not against the interests of the people; it is constantly concerned with the problems of the people. It is a policy for the defense of the people's interests and for the defense of the interests of the revolution.

Companera Ferrufino, Jamileth -- is that correct? Jamileth Ferrufino, the daughter of Companera Silvia Ferrufino, asked us why we received Mr Stone, and why we don't run him out of Nicaragua. We must explain. At the times of the most difficult confrontations among men, during the worst wars, there was always a possibility for dialogue and negotiations. For example, you will recall how in Vietnam, during the glorious and heroic war against the savage U.S. aggression that brought more than 500,000 invading U.S. soldiers to Vietnam, in the midst of this terrible, cruel, and brutal war, there were talks and negotiations between the Vietnamese revolutionary patriots and the United States. Meetings in Paris, France, were held. These meetings lasted a long time. I have given you this example so that you may understand. Sandino himself sought dialogue. At a certain time, and once he had defeated the Yankee invaders -- once the Yankees had left in January of 1932 -- Sandino sought a dialogue, because he had already achieved his objective, which was expelling the Yankees from Nicaragua. But what happened? A trap was set and he was murdered.

Of course, today's situation is different than that of Sandino. We have the same struggling spirit Sandino had; however, we are better off in every sense. Therefore we must always be willing to dialogue and discuss, even in the worst circumstances. We have to combine two factors that are very important: first, the factor of defense, the organized military defense of the homeland. That is why it becomes necessary that all our people become members of the militia, that all our people be fighters who can handle a rifle to defend the revolution. And this is why all of you want the companeros who are members of the militia to come here to train and organize you, and why the companero members of the voluntary police also come to organize you. This is why the women have joined to defend the revolution -- not only are men defending the revolution, but women, the young, the old, everyone in the defense of the revolution.

This is the main task in facing the aggression experienced by Nicaragua. This aggression includes the murder of doctors and teachers, the destruction of production, and the killing of boys and girls, such as the little girl who was murdered yesterday in Teotecacinte. Therefore, we are obliged to defend our revolution with weapons. But on the other hand we are also obliged to dialogue and discuss. That is why Mr Richard Stone arrived in our country today. He is President Ronald Reagan's delegate. We have talked to him, and naturally we talked from a serious, responsible, and above all firm position; a worthy position. We spoke from the position of Sandino's people, which is the willingness to discuss, dialogue, and seek a solution to these problems by political and not military means.

The Sandinist people's revolution has always expressed this willingness. This willingness has been shared by the FSLN and the government. However, this willingness has always crashed against the erroneous attitudes of those who think that the problems here can be solved militarily, those who believe that they can defeat the Nicaraguan people, and those who think they can bring the Nicaraguan people to their knees. They are not aware that the Nicaraguan people will not assume these attitudes. Do you believe... [changes thought] Would you be willing to kneel before this aggressive U.S. policy or the Somozist Guards? Would you be willing? [People shout: "On our feet or dead, but never on our knees."]

Well, they believe that they can bring our people to their knees. They think that, because they have weapons and much power, they will be able to bring this nation to its knees.

Despite this, we continue to advocate a dialogue. We are willing to start a dialogue. Even in the worst circumstances, it will continue to be a dialogue. However, it will also be a firm defense of the Sandinist people's revolution. This is the way to understand these contacts, this open-door attitude in Nicaragua. This is the way to dialogue and discuss things. In truth, this strengthens the revolution's authority and the people's authority. Likewise, we are seriously interested in solving this problem.

No one is happy with the suffering being imposed on this nation; no one can be happy. We want to overcome this situation. We would prefer not having to face these Somozist mercenaries and the traitor Pastora, who are armed by the United States. We would rather not have to face the Honduran Army, which is directly attacking us, murdering the Nicaraguan people, and supporting the Somozist mercenaries. We would rather not have to face the United States. It is they who have decided to face the Nicaraguan people, the Nicaraguan revolution, to destroy it. And why? Because they do not agree with the Nicaraguan revolution and the fact that the people want to progress and have the chance to learn to write and read; the chance to demand lands to till; the chance to have a conscience, to be free and to establish a dialogue.

That is why they attack us, and hence the need to maintain a firm stand, a firm defense of our revolution. Likewise, we maintain a firm decision and willingness to hold a dialogue. Of course we are not engaged in a dialogue and will never start a dialogue with the mercenaries that are launched by the United States. We are not engaged in a dialogue with the Somozist Guards, and we will never dialogue with the traitor Pastora. We are not engaged in a dialogue with them.

As the saying goes, we will start a dialogue with the dogs' owner and not with the dogs. [applause]

Well, companeros, we wanted to congratulate you for the degree of organization you have achieved and the victories achieved in food production, defense, and revolutionary vigilance. We want to congratulate you on behalf of the FSLN National Directorate and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. And I hope the next time we hold a "Face the People" program here, some of the promises made to you by the companeros ministers tonight will have been fulfilled. [applause]

U.S. AMBASSADOR STONE MEETS WITH D'ESCOTO

PA102156 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Ricardo Piedra, which is the same as saying Richard Stone, U.S. ambassador at large for Central America, said: I am here to hold important and thorough talks with the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. Stone, who arrived in Managua at 0900 from Tegucigalpa, Honduras, said that he hopes to be successful on behalf of peace in his tour of several Latin American countries and especially Central America. When asked if he would visit the northern border, where the situation is red hot, to observe first hand the armed aggressions against our people, the Yankee diplomat said he would not go, despite the fact that he will be in our country for more than 24 hours.

Stone met with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto at 1100, and this afternoon he will meet with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; with members of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution; and with armed forces officers.

Meets 'Right Wing', Ortega

PA111745 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Richard Stone, roving U.S. ambassador to Central America, held a surprise, unscheduled meeting with the upper crust of the Nicaraguan right wing yesterday. Stone, who arrived in this capital in the morning, said at Cesar Sandino International Airport that he was here to hold extremely important talks. From that moment, he talked for 90 minutes with Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto and then went to the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua to have lunch with Archbishop Obando y Bravo; Adan Fletes of the Social Christian Party; Alvin Guthrie of the CUS [Confederation for Trade Union Unity]; Miriam Arguello of the Conservative Party; William Baez of the INDE [Nicaraguan Development Institute]; Emilio Alvarez Montalban of the Democratic Conservative Party; Javier Zavala, former spokesman for the MDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Movement]; and Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios.

In the evening, Stone talked for an hour with Junta Coordinator Daniel Ortega at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center.

FPR Seeks Bilateral Dialogue

PA111615 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Leaders of the Revolutionary Patriotic Front, FPR, have outlined to Richard Stone their concern over U.S. aggressive acts against the Sandinist revolution and have stressed the need for a bilateral dialogue.

Yesterday afternoon the U.S. President's special representative talked with the FPR's leaders as part of his mission to talk, and particularly to listen, to views about the conflict in Central America and the Contadora Group's peace efforts. The FPR leaders briefed Reagan's special envoy on U.S. aggressions against Nicaragua and the government's interest in holding bilateral dialogues with the United States and Honduras. The Nicaraguan politicians also asked for Stone's good offices in getting the Reagan administration to accept an open and candid dialogue with Nicaragua.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON EXPULSION OF CONSULS

PA102245 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade -- Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca, who is participating in the sixth UNCTAD conference, has reported on the United States' economic, military, and political aggression against Nicaragua.

Martinez will deliver a speech today before the conference. During a news conference he said that, as was predicted, no progress has been achieved in the negotiations to make the United States revoke the measure to reduce Nicaragua's sugar quota by 90 percent.

Martinez likewise condemned the expulsion of 21 members of the Nicaraguan consular corps from the United States because this upsets the flow of trade between the two countries. He said that the consulates are essential for handling the flow of trade.

U.S. ACCUSED OF VIOLATING VIENNA CONVENTION

PA111449 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The Reagan adminstration's illogical decision to close six Nicaraguan consular offices in the United States, to prevent the removal of property from the diplomatic office in Houston, to replace the lock on the entrance to that office, and to withhold two diplomatic pouches and other items violates the fundamental principles of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations.

This is stated in a protest note the Foreign Ministry sent to the U.S. State Department yesterday. The note describes these attitudes as unjustified, disproportionate, anomalous, and arbitrary.

Furthermore, and in view of the seriousness of these actions, the Nicaraguan Government lodged a formal and strong protest with the U.S. Government and demanded an immediate end to the interference with and actual occupation of the consular office, respect for the inviolability of files, and respect for the properties of this and other consular offices in accordance with international treaties and rules in effect.

Otherwise, and in view of the circumstances, the Nicaraguan Government will hold the U.S. Government responsible for any damage, loss, or other harm that may result from the arbitrary attitude of U.S. police authorities. Finally, the government reiterates in the document its adherence to the principle of peaceful settlement and its willingness to open a serious dialogue with the U.S. Government.

Former Consul on Effects

PA121842 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Although the closing of the six Nicaraguan Consulates in the United States is an attempt to isolate our country in order to attack it, we can count on the solidarity of the U.S. people. This remark was made last night by Leonor Arguello de Huper, former Nicaraguan consul in New York, during an assembly of delegates of the Heroes and Martyrs Confederation of Professional Associations, CONAPRO.

The closing of the six Nicaraguan Consulates in the United States is a measure that tends to increase imperialist misinformation about Nicaragua. This measure is an effort to prevent U.S. citizens from visiting our country and revealing the truth about the revolution. Another objective is to disrupt the personal bonds between the Nicaraguan people living in both countries.

[Begin recording] [Huper] It is an arbitrary and arrogant measure, very much in line with the character of the current U.S. Administration. It wants to demonstrate to the world again that it is powerful, that it can do anything and therefore can do to us what it pleases.

I would say that the highest price it wants to make us pay with this measure is to disrupt commercial relations and the relations of Nicaraguans who live abroad, as well as to prevent U.S. citizens from visiting our country. Therefore, its motives are not only commercial, but political, and we must understand this very clearly: political motives. This is another U.S. aggression, another U.S. attempt at economic destabilization directed against our people, because now it will be more difficult for them to legalize commercial invoces or authenticate signatures through the one consular office that remains in Washington.

However, I consider most important the destabilization that the United States wants to promote among the Nicaraguan citizens who live outside the country. It wants to cut off all connections between those people and Nicaragua, so that they will not be aware of our reality, the reality that we experience. They will not know the reality of our revolution, of what we want and where we are heading. The United States does not want them to know. The Reagan administration has specialized in this, not only in hiding the facts from the U.S. people, but also distorting the reality of the Nicaraguan revolution.

However, I believe that the most serious consequence could be preventing U.S. citizens from visiting our country, because any U.S. citizen who visits our country and returns is our unpaid ambassador. This is what I always tried to say during the 3 and 1/2 years I was abroad: The U.S. citizen who comes here and [words indistinct]. I got to know the people and had contacts there with many persons in every field. All those U.S. citizens who came here and returned to the United States, as I said, became ambassadors of the good news, of what the Nicaraguan revolution is all about, and what was being done. [end recording]

ARCE, FDR'S UNGO DISCUSS REGIONAL PROBLEMS

PA121747 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1502 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the FSLN Political Committee, and Dr Guillermo Ungo, president of the FDR of El Salvador, had an important meeting yesterday in which they discussed issues related to the Central American crisis and the U.S. imperialist aggressions. Both political leaders talked about the Central American visit of President Reagan's special envoy Richard Stone and about the FDR-FMLN proposal for negotiations, without previous conditions, to find a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict.

Here is Commander Bayardo Arce's detailed description of the political issues he analyzed with the Salvadiran leader, Guillermo Ungo: [Begin recording] We had the opportunity to review the international situation, basically the problems of the area and particularly those that concern Nicaragua and El Salvador. We exchanged views on these problems; on the arrival in the area of President Reagan's special envoy, Richard Stone, and his dialogue with the Nicaraguan Government; and on the FMLN-FDR proposal for negotiations, which was published in Mexico.

We also had the opportunity to analyze the actions of the Socialist International and what it can contribute to the solution of the area's problems. Of course, we also reiterated the FSLN's moral and political solidarity with the Salvadoran people and the patriotic struggle being waged by the FMLN-FDR. Furthermore, we reitarated the FSLN's solidarity with the FMLN-FDR proposal for a negotiated political solution. In line with their humanitarian, patriotic, and revolutionary nature, they have insisted on such a proposal. [end recording]

18 EPS SOLDIERS KILLED IN JALAPA SECTOR

PA101519 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Reports indicate that clashes in the north continue. The latest combat took place in Teotecacinte, (El Cife), and El Porvenir in the Jalapa sector. Defense Ministry sources said that the invading counterrevolutionary units have been stopped. It was reported yesterday that 18 members of the EPS [Sandinist Peoples Army] were killed, and that funeral services were held yesterday in Malpaisillo. Sources added that the counterrevolutionary elements are using Honduran military vehicles to carry out their criminal actions.

MINISTRY REPORTS MORTAR FIRE FROM HONDURAS

PA112202 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has reported that since early on 9 June the village of Teotecacinte in Nueva Segovia Department has been subjected to indiscriminate and systematic mortar fire from Honduran territory. As a result of these criminal attacks, one little girl was murdered and one civilian wounded.

The Foreign Ministry denounces this new aggression against Nicaragua. This aggression again takes the innocent lives of our people, and is possible only because of the Honduran Army's complicity and active participation in the counterrevolutionary activities financed, organized, and led by the Reagan administration.

Heavy clashes continued today in Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department, on the border with Honduras in Nicaraguan territory, where counterrevolutionary forces supported by Honduran Army artillery have penetrated, official sources of the Defense Ministry reported. The mortar attacks, launched by government troops from Honduran territory, were concentrated on the civilian population of Teotecacinte, where the shells hit a house, killing a 4-year-old girl and seriously wounding another civilian.

The clashes, which became more intense yesterday and today in the sectors of El Porvenir, (Hiuse), Murupuchi, and Teotecacinte, in the northern Department of Nueva Segovia, have left seven dead and several wounded in the ranks of the Sandinist People's Army. However, the invaders, numbering about 500, have been repelled up to a distance of one-half km from the border with Honduras, and their casualties have been estimated at 42.

According to the sources, the fire of 106-mm, 107-mm, 81-mm, and 60-mm shells from the neighboring country was directed at the village of Teotecacinte, whose inhabitants have begun an exodus toward safer regions. The shelling destroyed a lumbermill near Santa Clara, in the vicinity of Jalapa.

HAVANA REPORTS HOUSE BILL ON COVERT ACTION

FL081258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee has approved a bill which prohibits the Ronald Reagan administration from providing financial support to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. By a vote of 20 to 14, the committee approved the bill which puts a stop to the so-called CIA covert operations through which the Reagan administration has been equipping and training the groups carrying out operations against the Sandinist revolution.

The bill replaces the CIA operations with an $80-million line of credit to be distributed among the Central American regimes considered allies of the United States. The bill approved by the House committee will now be put before the full House and the Senate.

USSR Wheat Donation Noted

FL090050 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has nonated 15,000 metric tons of wheat to Nicaragua. The agreement was signed by Nicaraguan Ambassador to the USSR (Jacinto Suarez Espinoza) and Soviet vice minister of foreign trade, Nikolay Osipov. Ambassador (Suarez Espinoza) emphasized that this new free grant of wheat to the Nicaraguan people is a continuation of the USSR's solidarrity. The Soviet Union has made available thousands of tons of grain to Nicaragua since 1981, when Washington denied credits to Managua for the purchase of wheat in the United States.

Counterrevolutionaries Beaten Back

PA101745 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Fighters of the Sandinist Peoples Army forced counterrevolutionary forces to leave Murupuchi and La Cantina, which they had entered Saturday from the Jalapa sector, in the Nicaraguan Nueva Segovia Department.

Clashes continue in Teotecacinte, El Suice and El Porvenir. The new attack by former Somozist Guards is being repelled completely, despite the support the anti-Sandinists are receiving from the Honduran Army.

The Honduran troops concentrated their main units on El Porvenir, while the counter-revolutionary groups moved with impunity in military vehicles of the Honduran Army. It was learned in Managua that of the 600 counterrevolutionary elements that entered Nicaragua on Saturday, 140 have been killed.

Visa Measures Announced

FL101651 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1410 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Managua -- Nicaraguan officials have announced the enforcement of a package of measures designed to facilitate the inssuance of visas to U.S. citizens in view of the Reagan administration's decision to close all [as heard] Nicaraguan Consultates in the United States.

Notes Aeronica Permit Cancellation

FL111135 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The Yankee government has just perpetrated another economic aggression against Nicaragua as it cancelled the permit held by the state enterprise Aeronica Airlines to fly six flights per week to Miami. The Nicaraguan airline had been granted the permit through December of this year, but it was cancelled without prior notice yesterday at the request of the State Department.

Just a few hours before [the cancellation], U.S. Special Envoy Richard Stone had said he hoped his efforts in the name of peace would be successful.

Stone's arrival [in Managua] occurred at the same time Sandinist troops were heroically confronting a powerful Somozist mercenary invasion from Honduras on the northern border. The invasion was being supported by the long-range artillery of Honduran troops who openly and shamefully take part in the attacks. The latest invasion of Nicaragua from Honduras began last Saturday, and in the first 4 days of combat the Sandinists killed 140 Somozist aggressors while losing 18 combatants, all of them reservists.

GRANMA REPORTS WESTERN REGION MILITARY MANEUVERS

FL101410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Today's GRANMA, official organ of our party, carries a pictorial report in its inside pages entitled "We Are a Tough Bone To Gnaw." The pictorial report depicts the military maneuvers held in the western region of the country by ground, air, and naval units from 30 May to 3 June.

As described by GRANMA, during these complex exercises our FAR, its reserve units, and the Territorial Militia Troops have once again demonstrated the high level of combat readiness they have achieved.

400,000 WOMEN TO JOIN HAVANA PROVINCE MILITIA

FL111410 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Over 400,000 women from Havana City have confirmed their readiness of join the ranks of the Territorial Militia Troops during the assembly process started last month. Of the 15 municipalities in the province, 13 have concluded their assemblies and have turned the signed pledges over to the directorate of the party of the People's Government in their respective municipalities. The Havana FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] members pledged their unlimited support for the revolution and expressed their firm decision to sacrifice their lives if necessary to preserve the advances of socialism in our homeland.

213,000 WOMEN TO JOIN CENTRAL PROVINCES MILITIA

FL101310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Over 213,000 FMC [Federation of Cuban Women] members have thus far pledged to join the Territorial Militia Troops [MTT] in the provinces of Ciego de Avila, Cienfuegos, Sancti Spiritus, and Villa Clara. The announcement was made after a check of that activity was conducted by Dora Carcano, member of the party Central Committee and secretary general of the FMC. With this decision to join the MTT, our FMC members, housewives, workers, students, and even senior citizens announce to the enemy that if he dares to attack, he will perish.

UNITED STATES OPPOSITION TO RADIO MARTI CITED

FL101540 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] President Ronald Reagan continues to apply pressure on the U.S. Congress to establish the counterrevolutionary radio station which has already been approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Wednesday and which should be debated today by the House of Representatives.

The U.S. National Association of Broadcasters opposes Reagan's project because it believes that the Cuban response would affect more than 200 U.S. commercial stations which may suffer the consequences of the insane White House measure.

COMMENTARY ON RICHARD STONE'S TOUR, INTENTIONS

PA091402 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 8 Jun 83

["Our America" Commentary]

[Text] Richard Stone, the recently appointed U.S. ambassador-at-large for Central America, is touring 10 countries of the area for the presumed purpose of gaining a more thorough knowledge of Latin American problems in order to contribute to their solution. Political sectors of the region have on several occasions expressed doubts regarding the officially declared objective of the U.S. envoy's tour, and have denounced the persistent U.S. interventionist policy in the region. They have underscored that while the Contadora Group countries, which are included in Stone's tour, have made efforts to achieve a constructive dialogue in Central America, the U.S. Government has increased division and confrontation in the area.

The U.S. media have said that President Reagan plans to harden his policy toward the area. This is why, they add, Washington has carried out changes in the key positions within the State Department. Recently the White House announced its decision to replace Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. To this we have to add Richard Stone's appointment as U.S. ambassador-at-large for Latin America [as heard], a man who it has been reported takes an aggressive stance in regard to Latin American problems.

These predictions are confirmed practically on a daily basis. The U.S. imperialist government continues increasing its military aid to the Salvadoran regime. One hundred U.S. specialists in counterinsurgency will train more than 1,000 Salvadoran soldiers and officers in Honduran territory, and the Honduran Army is also rapidly being rearmed by Washington.

New Nicaragua has been subjected to greater and stronger attacks by the counterrevolutionary groups sponsored by the United States. Nicaraguan territory is being attacked in its northern and southern borders, while inside the country the CIA is encouraging sectors of the Nicaraguan bourgeoisie to take action against the revolution, just as it also uses some sectors of the Catholic Church for this same purpose.

In Guatemala, terror continues to ge institutionalized. Guatemalan dictator Efrain Rios Montt continues to apply his scorched-earth policy, which in the past 14 months has caused the deaths of thousands of defenseless civilians, especially Indians. In Guatemala, the U.S. Pentagon practices the genocidal methods formerly used in its war of aggression against Vietnam. The creation of the so-called strategic villages is one of the best examples.

In other Latin American countries, the political situation has not experienced much of a change. The United States continues supporting the fascist and reactionary regimes of the area. Among it most distinguished associates are Augusto Pinochet in Chile, Alfredo Stroessner in Paraguay, and Gregorio Alvarez in Uruguay, that is, the three most discredited regimes in South America, in which violations of human rights are an everyday affair. Therefore, no one can believe that the U.S. imperialist government is willing to contribute to the solution of the serious political and socioeconomic problems in Latin America, as Richard Stone is saying during his current tour of the region. His statements lack seriousness and are only one more example of Washington's hypocrisy in its relations with the peoples of our America.

COMMENTARY PRAISES LATEST FMLN VICTORIES

PA111836 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Salvadoran people's war of liberation continues to score victories. So far this year the rebel forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, have cost the government forces 2,641 dead and wounded. In the same period, the Salvadoran rebels captured 822 soldiers and seized over 1,800 weapons of varied calibers plus a large quantity of other war material.

The present rebel campaign "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" has gained significance. The rebels inflicted 399 casualties on the enemy ranks in the first 12 days of action. In this offensive, the guerrilla columns destroyed two of the most important communications centers of the regime, occupied several sites of strategic value, harassed many others and, above all, showed themselves capable of defeating the dictatorship's special forces. In fact, some of the Army's so-called elite battalions -- such as the Atonal, Jaguar, and Ramon Belloso Battalions, among others -- have been able to score a victory in their clashes with the guerrilla forces.

Morazan and San Miguel are two of the Salvadoran departments where recent FMLN operations have been most intense. It can be said that all the dictatorship's garrisons in those departments have been attacked by the guerrillas. In fact, spokesman for the dictatorship have even admitted that the Army has been forced to withdraw some of its troops from those departments because of the constant rebel harassment. Other Army sectors justify this decision by claiming that Morazan and San Miguel have no strategic or economic importance to the regime. The fact is, however, that the guerrillas are presently the virtual rulers of large areas of those Salvadoran departments, which the FMLN has liberated through its armed actions.

Meanwhile, contradictions within the dictatorship become more evident in the military sectors despite the replacement of Defense Minister Guillermo Garcia by General Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova. Now, the climate has again become overheated by the announcement of a possible postponement of the elections scheduled for December. Many political leaders, including the Christian Democracy presidential candidate, Jose Napoleon Duarte, have voiced their opposition to a postponement.

Provisional Salvadoran President Alvaro Magana said that a decision on the date of the election is the responsibility of the Constituent Assembly. Furthermore, a spokesman for the so-called Central Electoral Council admitted that the institution is having organizational difficulties. Some analysts link the possible postponement of the elections in El Salvador to the reorganization of the U.S. political-diplomatic system in Central America, the most recent expressions of which were the replacements of Thomas Enders, the U.S. secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Deane Hinton, U.S. ambassador in San Salvador.

Members of the rightist opposition of El Salvador believe that such a decision was probably designed to prevent an advance of the Christian Democratic positions, which favor the development of a reformist program as an alternative to a military solution of the Salvadoran conflict.

COMMENTARY ON THATCHER'S VICTORY IN UK ELECTION

FL101255 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1202 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] London -- It was learned early today that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reelected in yesterday's election. As of early today, Thatcher's Conservative Party had already captured 353 of the 650 seats of the British Parliament.

News agencies noted today that a significant aspect of this election is the fact that Thatcher's Conservative government will be able to retain power despite the fact that it is expected to obtain only 43 percent of the votes nationwide. This is due to the fact that there is neither a proportional representation system nor ballotage in Great Britain. Thus the parliamentarian who obtains the most votes is elected.

In this election, the Liberal-Social Democratic alliance took votes from the Labor Party, the main opposition party, and thus paved the way for the Conservative victory.

Laborite leader Michael Foot regarded the outcome of the election as a real tragedy for Great Britain since the Conservative Party won the election despite being rejected by more than half of the voters.

UNITED STATES ASSAILED OVER PRETORIA EXECUTIONS

FL111201 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] The Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations has issued a statement condemning the execution of three South African black patriots, militants of the African National Congress, in one of Pretoria's sinister jails. They were (Simon Mogoeran), (Marcus Matou), and (Henri Mousolovi).

The Cuban ministry statement pointed out that never has the hypocrisy practiced by the current U.S. Administration and similar administrations in conducting their international affairs been so openly opposed as in incidents such as this when their allies -- such as the Pretoria regime -- in the so-called free world demonstrate their fascist and criminal nature through their ugly deeds.

RODRIGUEZ ATTENDS MEXICO-CUBA CULTURAL EVENING

FL111205 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, last night attended the cultural ceremony hosted by the Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples [ICAP] in tribute to Juan Marinello. The cultural evening was part of the activities marking the 20th anniversary of the Cuban-Mexican Friendship and Cultural Relations Association which the Cuban intellectual founded and headed as its first president.

Jose Antonio Portuondo, first vice president of the association, spoke at the ceremony and give a brief outline of Juan Marinello's revolutionary career and his ties with the Mexican people, whom he visited on several occasions.

Also attending the ceremony were Guillen Zelaya, ICAP vice president; Julio le Riverend, director of the National Library -- site of the ceremony; Rodolfo Echeverria, Mexican ambassador to Cuba; and Marta Lopez Portillo, president of Mexico's Jorge Luis Tamayo Center for Scientific Research.

CUBA, GREECE SIGN CULTURAL AGREEMENT IN ATHENS

FL111305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] In Athens, the Governments of Greece and Cuba have signed the first cultural agreement between the two countries. The agreement was signed by Giannis Kapsis, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Jorge Bolanos, vice minister of foreign relations.

CUBA, GHANA SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

FL111810 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the Politburo and minister of transportation, and P.V. Obeng, coordinating secretary of the Ghana's Council of Ministers, have signed an agreement the fundamental goal of which is the strengthening of friendly relations between the two countries and the promotion of cooperation in the field of merchant marine transportation. The agreement will be in force for 5 years.

HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES IN TASHKENT

FL111240 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Fernando Vecino Alegret, Cuban minister of higher education, has arrived in Tashkent, capital of Soviet Uzbekistan, to meet with a group of Cuban students studying in that federated republic.

COUNCIL OF STATE ESTABLISHES ENERGY COMMISSION

FL101230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The Council of State has approved the decree-law establishing the National Energy Commission [Comision Nacional de Energia]. The commission will be subordinated to the Council of Ministers and will consist of a president, an executive secretary, and vice presidents or vice ministers from various state bodies.

The National Energy Commission will have the responsibility of recommending national energy policies to the government with concrete recommendations and proposals concerning the rational use, conservation, development, and research of energy resources. Among its responsibilities, it will also manage the action program aimed at these objectives and coordinate the work in the energy field which should be carried out by the offices of the state's central administration, local people's government, and municipal and provincial energy conservation commissions.

CARICOM FINANCE MINISTERS AGREE TO RETAIN CMCF

FL102330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2241 GMT 10 Jun 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Excerpts] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 10 CANA -- Caribbean Community finance ministers meeting here have agreed on the retention of the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) and its re-organization into a legal entity, conference sources said today.

The sources said these were two of the elements of a package of options on which the conference is expected to announce general agreement later today, and which will be forwarded to next month's heads of government summit in Trinidad and Tobago. [Passage indistinct] the details of each option to be taken to the summit Caricom's highest decision-making forum -- which will then decide on the precise steps to be implemented for the reactivation of the now suspended facility, the sources said.

The six-year-old CMCF, which was set up by the 12-nation community to facilitate intra-regional trade payments, was suspended last March after it had reached its 100 million dollar (U.S.) credit ceiling. Since then, trade payments among Caricom member states have been made on a bilateral basis, and there was speculation that the dire economic straits in which the islands have found themselves may have meant the demise of the facility.

Conference sources said the finance ministers agreed with a proposal made by Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams, who chaired today's caucus of heads of delegations, that the facility be re-constituted into a legal entity, operating on its own.

"We have agreed on that, but we have not yet worked out the how, when and where," one source said, "and we have also got to decide on how much credit any one country can get under the facility."

Caucus sources said that contrary to press interpretations, the Adams proposal was not for a complete wiping out of the debts of member states, but rather to permit them to be paid on a phased basis.

Prior to the two-day conference, Barbados has suggested that the credit ceiling be doubled to 200 million dollars, and the six-month grace period for repayments reduced to three months.

Conference sources said while there had been no agreement on further financing for the facility, there was some discussion on a recommendation by the technicians that it be increased by 30 million dollars (U.S.) "...But there is no magic about this figure," one source said.

Also discussed during today's morning caucus was the proposal for the creation of a regional package of production and export incentives, which Prime Minister Adams said has far-reaching implications for the whole structure of fiscal incentives and level of production in the Caribbean Common Market.

Conference sources said that some of the member states have signed an agreement on the creation of a special fund for this project, while others still have to study the proposal before their views could be known.

The sources described the discussions on the vital CMCF as "time consuming" which forced the caucus to break today for consideration of the other major item on the agenda of the two-day meeting, the formulation of a joint response to the global economic cirsis.

COARD CALLS FOR CARIBBEAN ZONE OF PEACE

FL102345 Bridgetown CANA in English 2327 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 10, CANA -- Grenada's Deputy Prime Minister Bernard Coard today urged delegates attending a 3-day peace conference here to call on the United States to honour a 1979 OAS General Assembly declaration that the Caribbean should be recognized as a zone of peace. Addressing the opening Mr Coard told the delegates that they shoud mount "the widest possible effort" on behalf of the Caribbean to ensure that the La Paz Declaration of the Caribbean being recognized as a zone of peace be implemented.

The conference, according to its organisers, the US-based Caribbean Peoples' Alliance, will attempt to look at all aspects of the conventional and nuclear arms race, as well as the question of war and peace and their relevance to mankind, including the peoples of the Third World. Among the issues down for discussions are the conventional arms trade and the production of these weapons as they affect workers in the mines of Chile, Zaire and Namibia, the question of mock warfare, the dumping of nuclear waste in the region and the practice of some governments to turn a blind eye to this. The positive and negative aspects of nuclear energy and the magnitude of the arms race and how it relates to the developed and developing world will also be tackled.

Mr Coard accused the United States of stepping up its military manoeuvres in the Caribbean, in an effort to intimidate the growing aspirations of the peoples of the Caribbean and Latin America for liberation and freedom. He said the desire of the people of the region for liberation and freedom have been answered by Washington with more manoeuvres in the waters of the Caribbean, as well as propaganda, threats of possible use of military force, the recruitment and training of mercenaries and an economic squeeze. These devices, he said, were in response to the growing intensity and success of the struggle of the people of Central America and Caribbean for freedom and liberation.

The Grenadian deputy prime minister said the struggle is to get "the imperialist battle-ships, the foreign machinery of death" out of the waters of the Caribbean people. "We want your support in that struggle because it is a struggle that we would have to continue to wage," Coard said. The Caribbean Peoples' Alliance was set up in New York in 1979 to inform and educate North Americans on developments in the Caribbean.

BARBADOS' ADAMS ON NEED TO WRITE OFF DEBTS

FL091940 Bridgetown CANA in English 1825 GMT 9 Jun 83

[By Albert Brandford]

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 9, CANA -- Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams today suggested that Caribbean Community (Caricom) states may have to write-off debts owed each other under their suspended inter-governmental credit scheme for intra-regional trade and set up new rules to prevent its limits being breached again.

Attending his first meeting of the Standing Committee of Caricom Finance Ministers which began here this morning, Adams said it was clear that some facility, such as the Caricom Multilateral Clearing Facility (CMCF) -- whose operations were suspended last March after it had reached its 100 million dollar (U.S.) credit ceiling -- was one of the greatest benefits that could be given to regional economies.

Mr Adams said it was the duty of the ministers, meeting for the first time since 1981, to give an unequivocal mandate to the CMCF's Board of Governors to find solutions to its problems within a reasonable time.

"In my view, any lasting solution must incorporate the following aspects: Firstly, there must be a just and reasonable formula for retiring either all or at least a substantial portion of the debts owed to the CMCF and by implication to the creditors of the CMCF," he said. However, he cautioned that this would not be enough to reactivate the facility, which would otherwise become a stop-go operation and would be more harmful than if it had never existed. Under the CMCF, regional governments were permitted to defer payments for intra-regional trade with settlements made twice a year.

Adams said: "Whatever structure is devised to manage the CMCF in the future must also devise rules and procedures to ensure that in the future there is no build up of credit or debts by any single participant to the extent now existing in the CMCF."

He felt that this may mean the re-introduction of creditor limits and the enforcement of debtor limits: An increase in the frequency and amounts of settlements and the introduction of mechanisms and procedures to deal with those members unable to meet their obligations.

The prime minister said the Board of Governors should also be required to advise on the kind of legislation needed to constitute the CMCF into a legal entity, capitalised by the regional governments through their central banks and monetary authorities.

Adams said that such a move should also address the need to separate the CMCF's credit and clearing functions. As a body corporate, he noted the CMCF would be able to borrow on its own and in turn provide medium term credit on agreed terms to members experiencing balance of payments difficulties.

He noted that some of his views were shared by the Barbados-based regional private sector body, the Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC), and said he particularly welcomed their ideas for a new management structure.

Mr Adams outlined the operations of the credit facility, which he felt was one of the major casualties of the failure of Caricom's consultative mechanism. The facility began operations on June 16, 1977 as a successor arrangement to the bilateral payments agreement between regional monetary authorities. Its three main objectives were to facilitate settlements among the 12-member nations of Caricom, promote monetary cooperation to effect economies in the use of U.S. dollars, and to contribute to the expansion of trade and economic activity within the community.

Adams said one of the factors contributing to the situation of the facility was the failure of settlements to at least cover the visible trade in the region from 1980 onwards. He felt too, that the rules always contained "a germ of catastrophe. And the clear political character of many a catastrophe."

"Despite the clear intention of the Caricom treaty on the one hand, the clear political character of many of the decisions to be taken on the other," he said, "CMCF was run altogether too narrowly as a central bankers club without adequate coordination with the Caricom Secretariat and without adequate submissions to governments for guidance on decisions which essentially should be made by political leaders," he added.

BARBADOS

BERMUDAN PRIME MINISTER ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

FL101427 Bridgetown BARBADOS ADVOCATE in English 2 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The Bermuda Government is preparing a white-paper on independence to sound out citizens on breaking off the island's colonial relationship with Britain, Premier John Swan said here on Tuesday. Swan, who was in Barbados on a two-day official visit, however, told reporters his government had set up no specific time frame for leading the 20-square-mile self-governing island into nationhood. "We have a principle in Bermuda...that Bermuda should not become independent until it is the will of the Bermudian people themselves," the youthful premier said. "The possibility is always there if it is the will of the people."

Swan, accompanied by Cabinet Secretary James Williams, flew into Barbados on Monday returning an official visit Prime Minister Tom Adams paid to Bermuda late last year. He held discussions on Tuesday with Adams and Foreign Minister Louis Tull. The talks essentially served to lay the groundwork for opening channels of communications between Hamilton and Bridgetown, as well as pinpointing areas of possible future cooperation, Swan said. He was also scheduled to meet British Governor-designate to Bermuda Viscount Dunrossil, currently stationed here as Britain's high commissioner to Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean. Swan said subjects covered in his discussions with Adams and Tull included Barbados' development in 16 years of independence, Bermuda's potential for independence, and areas of possible cooperation like training for hotel workers.

The Bermuda leader, who left yesterday for Antigua-Barbuda on another familiarisation visit, said he felt it was time his island moved to ensure that ties with its Caribbean neighbours were strengthened. "I think (it is) the time for Bermuda to ensure that ties with the Caribbean are fostered and matured, understanding that there is a desire for Bermuda to be part of an island community as it is here," Swan told the news conference.

GRENADA

MAURICE BISHOP TERMS U.S. VISIT 'SUCCESSFUL'

FL111755 Bridgetown CANA in English 1655 GMT 11 Jun 83

[By George Worme]

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, June 11, CANA -- Grenada Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has described as successful his just-ended 11-day visit to the United States at the invitation of the prestigious black American lobby group Trans-Africa and the Congressional Black Caucus.

Bishop told reporters on his return home yesterday that he was able to achieve all the objectives set for his trip -- the most notable of which was to paint a true picture of what "the real Grenada" was like, in the face of adverse propaganda.

The Grenada delegation was able to give millions of people across the United States "a sober and responsible image of the Grenada revolution," he said.

"I think that in several different ways, through many different media reports, media briefings and press conferences that we were able to in fact also get across to the people of the United States the fact that the people of Grenada regarded them as their friends and wanted to see the relations between our two peoples continue," he added.

Relations between Grenada and the United States have deteriorated since Bishop's pro-Cuba New Jewel Movement (NJM) ousted the Eric Gairy regime in a March 13, 1979 coup, the first in the English-speaking Caribbean.

The Grenada Government has accused Washington of planning to invade the island and of attempts to destabilize the construction of a multi-million dollar international airport needed for this country's economic development.

The United States has replied that relations with Grenada can only be improved if the Caribbean island halts its anti-American propaganda, restores constitutional democracy, respects human rights and stops its present role of being a surrogate of communist Cuba.

Prime Minister Bishop announced that as a result of his trip a small U.S. business delegation headed by Senator Lowell Weicker of Connecticut would be visiting Grenada in the coming months to look at the possibilities of investing in the country, as well as cooperation in the area of fisheries.

BRIEFS

CUBA DONATES FURNITURE -- St Georges, Grenada, June 11, CANA -- A shipload of school furniture, valued at 300,000 U.S. dollars arrived here this week, donated by Cuba to the Grenada Ministry of Education. Minister Jacqueline Creft said the gift will help alleviate a current shortage of furniture in the island's schools. Nearly 7,000 pieces of furniture arrived, including infant, junior and senior-level desks and chairs, plus some 200 classroom cupboards. [Bridgetown CANA in English 1745 GMT 11 Jun 83 FL]

HAITI

DOMINICAN TREATMENT OF ILLEGAL ALIENS PROTESTED

FL091015 Bridgetown CANA in English 0925 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Port-au-Prince, June 10, CANA-REUTER -- Haiti has lodged a protest with the Dominican Republic over its handling of undocumented Haitians, a spokesman for the Haitian Foreign Affairs Department said today.

Dominican President Salvador Jorge Blanco, however, said there was no such protest note, relations between the two countries were entirely normal, he said.

Blanco said yesterday [he] had ordered a thorough investigation into security practices along the border. Illegal Haitian immigrants, beyond the 20,000 contracted annually to work in Dominican sugar cane fields, have been reported crossing the border in search of a job.

Dominican newspapers said the note charged Dominican border officers with detaining the illegal immigrants then sending them to the fields to work for pittance wages instead of returning them to Haiti.

BRIEFS

ARGENTINE MINISTER VISITS -- Port-au-Prince, 8 Jun -- Haitian president Jean-Claude Duvalier and his wife received Argentine Culture Minister Julio Cesar Cancedo at the National Palace on 8 June to discuss cultural cooperation between Haiti and Argentina. [Excerpt] [Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 8 Jun 83 PA]

JAMAICA

GUYANESE ENVOY ANNOUNCES CLOSURE OF MISSION

FL101929 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Excerpt] The office of the Guyanese High Commission in Jamaica is to be closed in an effort by the Forbes Burnham government to cut costs. The closure of the high commission office on Seymour Avenue in Kingston is to take place by the middle of the month and the mission is to be terminated by the end of the month, the high commissioner, Sir John Carter, told the GLEANER yesterday evening. However, Sir John Carter said that this does not represent a severing of diplomatic relations between Jamaica and Guyana. He said that the fact that the residency is to be rented and not sold is an indication that the closure of the mission is not to be permament and that there is an intention to reopen the mission "as soon as things improve."

BRIEFS

IRAQI EMBASSY TO CLOSE -- The Republic of Iraq will close its Jamaican embassy on June 25, as well as missions in seven other countries, in an effort to cut costs. Thus reported Mr. Sabah al-Imam, charge d'affaires of the Iraqi Embassy in Kingston. [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Jun 83 FL]

STRIKE COST FIGURES -- Estimated cost of strikes in relation to gross domestic product for the period 1982 was $400 million, of which the manufacturing sector suffered most where it recorded a loss of $290 million. Some 53,000 persons went on strike in 1982 and the estimated man-days lost were half a million and the records showed that the total industrial disputes reported for 1982 were 659 or 47 percent less than in 1981. [Excerpt] [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Jun 83 p 9 FL]

LOANS TO FARMERS -- Up to the end of April , the Agricultural Credit Bank (ACB) approved over $9.35 million in loans to farmers through 39 of 40 People's Cooperative Banks throughout Jamaica. Of this amount, $5.5 million has been disbursed, while $3,844,000 has been committed but not disbursed. The loans have been made at a 12 percent interest rate. [Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 4 Jun 83 p 8 FL]